EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,522 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

BRITISH MUST LEAVE TO ASSURE FREEDOM, SAYS INDIA'S LEADER

Withdrawal Alone Will Enable Nation to Gain Independence Declares Gandhi

AMERICA ALSO BLASTED

Nehru Seen Fully Supporting Aged Mahatma—Relations With Moslems Better

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—Demanding British withdrawal from India, Mahatma Gandhi today declared in the Harijan, his weekly newspaper, that only the British withdrawal from India will enable India to establish a truly united government, it was learned today.

Severely criticizing Britain and the United States, Mahatma Gandhi further stated that unless the two nations compensate for their evil deeds in India in the past, they will not be qualified to talk about "the freedom of the mankind."

The gist of the Gandhi article follows:

"Should the Britons carry out their withdrawal from India in orderly fashion, a united Indian government will be established in which the Indian National Congress Party, the Muslim League and native lords will be represented.

"What I would like to emphasize is that India should not render further aid to the Allies.

"As soon as Britain leaves India the Indian forces should be disbanded.

"Unless Britain and the United States wash their hand from the evil committed toward India in the past they will not be qualified to talk about "freedom of the mankind."

Meanwhile, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress party who together with Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, president of the Indian National Congress Party, conferred with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha on the Indian Independence movement, is apparently determined to fully support the opinion of the Mahatma, as he made the following statement today to the press at Bombay:

"I fully support Mahatma Gandhi's declaration demanding British withdrawal from India. His declaration is the embodiment of his views for India's independence which can be accomplished only by British withdrawal from India."

"It is most urgent that Britain should give its recognition to united Indian independence. And only on such foundation can true peace be realized."

Relations Improving

Indicating another step toward rapprochement between the Indian National Congress Party and the Indian Moslems, Rajendra Prasad, leader of the National Congress Party, will shortly hold a conference with representatives of the Indian Moslems, with full approval of Abul Kalam Azad, president of the National Congress Party, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Saigon quoting the New Delhi radio, reports Domei.

Not Always Passive

Although the Indians are regarded as a languid and spiritless nation, the blood of valor is still running in their veins, said Yone Noguchi, noted poet, to the Asahi, Thursday, in commenting upon the next move of Mahatma Gandhi who recently announced in the Harijan, the organ of the Congress Party, that he was fully prepared to assume the leadership of the Independence Government.

The Harijan, to which Mahatma Gandhi contributed his article, the poet asserted, is an organ of the Indian Congress Party, which is attracting world attention because of the announcement of the Mahatma who has vigorously resumed his anti-British movement for the acquisition of the independence of the Indian nation.

Judging from his announcement in the organ of the Congress Party, the poet continued, Mahatma Gandhi aims at the immediate independence for the nation. However, it is not possible to think that the British officials, troops, industrialists and others will easily evacuate India as demanded. Hence, it would be necessary for the Mahatma to oppose Britain to the bitter end.

In this connection, interesting is the news from Zurich, that Pandit Nehru is reported to have asserted that by some means or other, Britishers must be ousted from India and for that purpose, the Indians within and without India must fulfill their duty.

Referring to the rally held in Bangkok by the Indian Independence League for the acquisition of independence, Mr. Noguchi stated that among those participants at the general meeting are a number of Indian soldiers who once were obliged to fight against the Imperial Forces. Time may come when those soldiers will march into their homeland to

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan's Blockade Effects Worry Calcutta As British Oppression Tightens on India

With Burma completely occupied by the Japanese Army, and the Japanese Navy in command of the Bay of Bengal, Britishers in Calcutta are living in constant fear that the supply of rice, other foodstuffs as well as oil will be completely cut off, according to a Yomiuri report received here from Rangoon today, reports Domei.

Added to the problem of foodstuffs, the increasing number of war-exhausted and demoralized British and Indian troops wandering through the streets of Calcutta have not helped soothe the nerves of the worried British residents in the city, the report stated.

Prior to the outbeak of the war, the 2,000,000 tons of shipping, which arrived at Calcutta annually, assured the people that sufficient foodstuffs were being imported, but today, all imported foodstuffs have been cut off and the cost of essential foods is soaring, while hoarding of rice has become a common practice in Calcutta.

"Upon witnessing the pathetic scene of exhausted and defeated soldiers, the citizens of Calcutta have realized for the first time the terrific beating the British and Indian forces had taken in Burma, causing a continuous rise of fear toward the Japanese and disdain toward the British," the Yomiuri said.

S.O.S. for Recruits

"Recently, there have been a large number of posters scattered over Calcutta calling for recruits, and a large-scale increase in taxes recently was announced.

"Armament factories are operating in full swing, putting out ammunition and uniforms besides producing tanks, armored cars and trucks, which is the cause for a great increase in the number of laborers and industrial workers in Calcutta.

"Witnessing this overwhelming change in the entire social structure of the city, the Indians there are expressing mounting dissatisfaction with Britain's policy of forcing them into wartime hardships, and various anti-British organizations, particularly those led by committee members of the Indian National Congress Party, are intensifying their activities.

"On the other hand, Britain's oppression of the Indians by force is daily increasing because unless powerful force is put upon them, Britain cannot obtain its material needs from India and this is the reason for the widening of the gap between the two peoples."

FREEDOM FOR INDIA DEPENDENT ON AXIS

Says Chandra Bose, Who Also Expressed Profound Thanks To Japanese Nation

Declaring that the independence and freedom of India, in pursuit of which, the Indian nation has desperately striven for the past century, is possible only by a complete Axis victory, Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian leader residing in Germany, has expressed his profound thanks to the Japanese nation for its great efforts through the Yomiuri.

He exalted the splendid war results gained by the Japanese Army and Navy and earnestly expressed his hopes that the unhappy state of affairs in the Seven Seas would soon pass away.

However, insofar as the present state of affairs is an ordeal for the establishment of a new order with happiness and hope for the world, this has an historic significance to all human beings, he said.

The war should be fought out till victory is completely attained, he added.

While Germany and Italy are destroying the old order in Europe, Japan is capturing one after another the strongholds of Anglo-American exploitation and driving away all influences from East Asia, he stated.

Asserting that true freedom and independence for India is possible only by the destruction of the British Empire, Mr. Bose, in his message to the Indian nation in East Asia, declared that the Indian people now are facing a historic opportunity to bring about the freedom and independence of their fatherland by the war.

He predicted that the collapse of Britain and an end to the unpardonable exploitation and pressure in the Greater East Asia Zone for the past two centuries cannot be checked by any power.

It is the duty of the Indian nation, and especially of the Indian residents in foreign countries who are free in their activities, to unite themselves as one body and extend wholehearted cooperation for the emancipation of India, he concluded.

AXIS ROCKET PROJECTILES INTEREST BRITISH EXPERTS

Used Against English Convoys In Mediterranean—Great Possibilities Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—Great possibilities are foreseen by British military experts in the "rocket-bombs," which displayed fierce destructive power in the recent Axis air attacks on British convoys in the Mediterranean, information reaching here from London revealed today.

The new-type bombs, it was said, dropped by Axis bombers, hurtled toward their objectives at a terrific speed, propelled by a gas explosion in their tails, and displayed an explosive power surpassing any hitherto known bombs.

In attacking tanks, the "rocket-bombs" will be more effective than dive-bombing, the British military experts opined, it was said.

Vichy Names New Envoy

Domei

VICHY, June 18.—According to reliable but unconfirmed reports received her today, Gaston Bergery, former French Ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been appoimted Ambassador to Ankara.

MOVE FOR UPRISING AMONG ARABS SEEN

Ex-Premier of Iraq, Gailani, Is Making Preparations for Revolution

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, June 18.—Rashid Ali el Gailani, former Premier of Iraq, declared that he was already making preparation for the uprising of the Arabian people, and expressed his belief that when all the Arabs have attained their object, they would greatly contribute to the new order of the world with their rich resources, in his interview given to the Nichi Nichi correspondent. The statement of the former Iraq Premier in substance follows:

"First, I wish to express our hearty thanks to the sincere sympathy extended by Japan to the Arabian movement for liberation. The Arabian liberation movement, for which I have been giving my utmost effort, aims at the unity of the entire Arabian race, and the enjoyment of liberty and fair-play as well as equal national right in the family of nations.

"For attaining this objective, the unjust British influence that binds the entire Arabian race must be first destroyed. In this sense, the aim of the Axis Powers to establish a new order perfectly agrees with our objective.

"My entire life has been devoted for attaining this end. The pressure and exploitation that the British Empire had brought upon the Arabian race since the first European War have been gradually removed by the effect of my campaign against the British influence.

Campaign Still Continuing

"Today, outwardly Arabia seems to be absolutely controlled by British oppression, but the activity I have started last year for the freedom and liberation of the Arabians has not been stopped. I firmly believe that this movement will soon explode like a volcano.

"In this sense, the entire Arabian race is not hesitating to offer the highest praise and thanks for the glorious Japanese victory in the present war. I have already made full preparation for the rise of the Arabian race.

"When the objective of the Arabian race is attained, they will contribute much to the new world order by their abundant natural and human resources. Particularly, I expect the economic relation with Japan will be greatly boosted in that event."

P.I. EDUCATORS TO CONFER

Means to Remedy Bad American Influence Will Be Discussed

Domei

MANILA, June 18.—A meeting of 50 of the leading educators of the Philippines, including university presidents and professors, will be held tomorrow under the leadership of the Japanese military administration, to discuss ways and means for diffusing the spirit of the basic educational plans laid down by the military administration.

It is understood that measures to remedy the unhealthy influence of the American system of education will be brought up for discussion as well as the fundamental problem of education in the islands.

Force to Break Strikes

Unable to stop coal mine strikes in the Commonwealth, the Australian Government has decided to resort to forcible measures to suppress the strikers, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Batavia today based on information reaching there from Australia, reports Domei.

TURKEY CONCERNED OVER AXIS ATTACKS IN N. AFRICA SECTOR

Viewed as Playing Vital Importance in European and West Asia Strategy

BRITAIN FACING DIFFICULTY

Reinforcements From Palestine, Syria Held Doubtful—Egypt's Position in Danger

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 17.—Grave concern is felt in Turkey over the rapid development of the German-Italian general offensive on Tobruk as it is believed to be vitally connected with the strategic situation over all the Axis theaters of operations in Europe and Western Asia.

British headquarters in Western Asia, it is reported in an information from Cairo, have been organizing reinforcements in Palestine and Syria although it is not considered possible to dispatch them to North Africa because of the inferior quality of the native troops and their age-old antipathy against Egypt.

Egypt will face a grave crisis in the event of the fall of Tobruk it was pointed out by the London Times.

Neutral Military observers are closely following the operations in North Africa while Soviet experts here are reported to have said that the fall of Tobruk to Britain is comparable with the loss of Sebastopol to Soviet Union, and furthermore, Kharkov, Sebastopol and Syria are all integral parts of the vast theaters of the war under the German program.

Turkey and other countries of Western Asia are in fearful apprehension of the steady approach of the gigantic conflict as they listen, from the opposite shores of the Black Sea, to the distant roar of the relentless bombardment by the German heavy artillery.

They are also deeply concerned over the fact that several United States aircraft were forced down in the vicinity of Ankara after aerial encounters with the Germans, these reports revealed.

Attackers Found Guilty

Asahi Service

ANKARA, June 17.—Two Soviet citizens and several Turks, who were arrested several weeks ago in connection with the attempted assassination on the life of German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron Franz von Papen, were found guilty by the Turkish Supreme Court today. In passing the verdict, the court sentenced the two Russian culprits to 20 years' imprisonment and their Turkish accomplices to 10 years in the penitentiary.

Owing to the delicate and complicated international situation, the case attracted much attention. Particularly the attitude of the Turkish Government to impose such a stiff punishment on the Russians is regarded significant in view of the report of the Soviet-Turkish relation becoming strained.

Pro-Reich Attitude Noted

Domei

VICHY, June 17.—Reflecting ever-increasing German influences over Western Asia, the Turkish Supreme Court today reached its final decision on two Soviet Russians and several Turks arrested as accomplices in the attempted assassination of Colonel Baron Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, accordig to a Havas dispatch from Ankara reaching here.

Two Soviet Russians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment while the other Turkish accomplices were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for aiding and abetting in the crime, it is said.

Close attention of the world has been centered upon the present case as it indicates Turkey's attitude in the delicate international situations, the report added.

Turco-Reich Amity Feted

D.N.B.

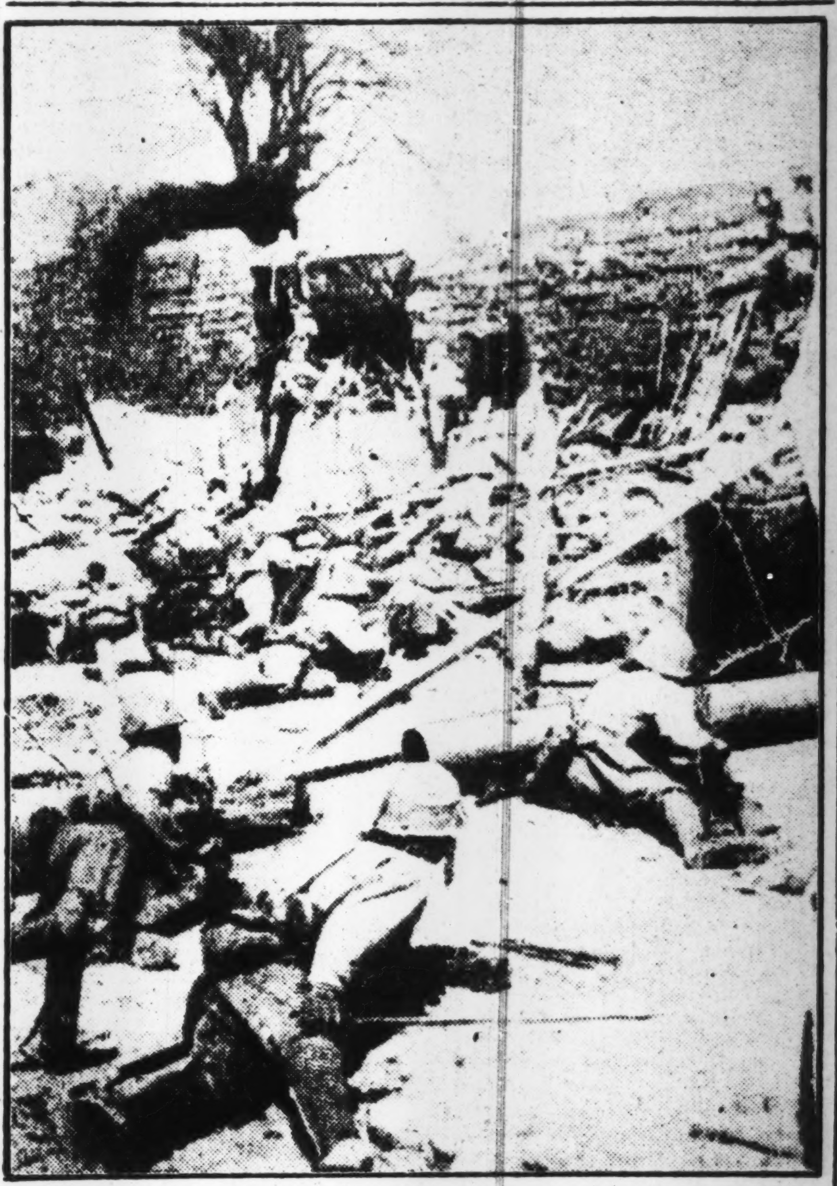
ANKARA, June 18.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Turco-German pact of friendship, Deputy Atay writing in the paper, Ulus, referred to the well-known attempts at disturbing these friendly German-Turkish relations, as well as to the exchange of special messages between the Fuehrer and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey and to the happy consequences.

In 1941, the foreign propaganda stated that the relations between the two countries would experience a crisis as soon as the German troops approached the Turkish frontier.

Both countries knew that a conflict among themselves would only do both countries harm and would not serve the ends of either of them.

He declared that the sincerity of the friendship existing between Turkey and Germany was clearly demonstrated by the signing of the credit of 100,000,000 million reichmarks on June 1, 1942.

Chiang Citadel Stormed



Driving the enemy before them in a relentless sweep, the Japanese Army continues its successful campaign in the South China area. Shown above are members of a "suicide unit" before the gates of Yushan, in Chekiang Province, preparing for the final assault into the stronghold of the enemy. (Telephoto from Fukuoka)

Japanese Wife of British Ex-Teacher Here, Describes Japanese Attacks on Hongkong

This is a story of a Japanese woman who suffered a misfortune because she was married to an Englishman, Lewis Bush, known as the translator of Ashihei Hino's famous war novels. Her Japanese maiden name, which she has re-adopted, is Kaneko Tsujimura, and her age 41.

Her husband, while in Japan, was instructor in English of the Yamagata High School. With his wife's collaboration, he rendered into English Mr. Hino's "Mugi-to-Heitai" (Barley and Soldiers), "Hana-to-Heitai" (Flowers and Soldiers) and "Tsuchi-to-Heitai" (Mud and Soldiers). In the preface of these translated books, Mr. Bush praised his wife saying that it was she, who had done most of the translation work.

Recently this woman was sent back to Kobe from Hongkong by the Japanese gendarmerie there. She was with her husband at Hongkong when the Japanese Forces made furious bombardments against that Crown Colony of Britain. On arrival at the police station at Kobe, she told her personal experience about the battle of Hongkong as follows:

"My husband left the Yamagata High School and went to Hongkong in December, 1940. We took up a house near the Chite airfield at Kowloon. Entering the Naval Officers' Training School at Hongkong, my husband graduated in no time. Becoming a cadet sub-lieutenant, he was commissioned for service on a high speed boat.

Japanese Bombardment Starts

"At about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of December 8 last year, a large formation of Japanese warplanes came over the airfield and began bombing. With the terrific noise of explosion, the British airplanes on the field were blasted into pieces one by one.

"On the night of December 9, my husband came back to our home and told me that war had started.

"My country is Japan. I wished my fatherland would emerge victorious. I also wished that my husband would be safe. He told me to be prepared to escape. With this brief word left to me, he went away.

"On the morning of December 10, I was taken by my husband to a steam launch of about five tons and brought to Aberdeen Island of Hongkong. There, I saw the hospital already filled with British, Canadian and Indian soldiers, who were injured as the result of the Japanese bombings.

"After remaining there for about three hours, I was removed to a villa on top of a hill, belonging to the former manager of Jardine, Matheson and Company. This place again became exposed to danger, and escaping to Peak Dow, I stayed there for eight days.

"By this time, the water works went out of service. The supply of foodstuffs ran short. All the people had to lead a miserable life. Unable to withstand the hardship, I again escaped to Queen Mary, whence I was taken on a truck with the injured soldiers to a hospital inside the city of Hongkong.

No Water, Food

"This hospital was formerly the Mariner House on Queen's Road. Here, I found neither water nor food. Injured soldiers were left to die without giving a drop of water. I stayed there for two days on December 25 and 26. To quench my thirst, I wandered into the streets in quest of water.

"Then for the first time, I met a Japanese soldier. Explaining the circumstances, I asked for water to drink. He was kind enough to seek a well for me. His efforts were successful. I was so glad at that moment and I felt I was happy because I was a Japanese. With the water from this well, the people in the Mariner House were also able to fill their want of drinking water.

"I met Commander Tanaka of a certain unit at Hongkong. Through his efforts, I was allowed to work as an interpreter. With the supply of necessities given me by the Japanese soldiers, I was attached to the Gendarmerie Corps on January 2.

"I found out later that my husband was taken a prisoner. In April, I happened to meet Sub-Lieutenant Goto, who is an acquaintance of the chief in charge of prisoners and knew for the first time all about my husband, who is working in various ways in the prisoners' camp. I left Hongkong on June 4. As I could not see my husband, I left a letter to him, saying, 'I shall be waiting for you in Japan.'"

RECREATION IS ENCOURAGED

Japanese Army in Shonan to Revive Ancient Music and Dancing

Domei

SHONAN CITY, June 18.—Popular recreational activities in Malaya will be encouraged by the Japanese military administration as the Japanese authorities have completed plans for such purposes.

Ancient Malayan music and dancing will be revived, especially in view of the fact that they have something in common with Japanese counterparts.

2 WARSHIPS REACH REFUGE

Damaged British Craft Limp Into Gibraltar Naval Base

The 22,600-ton aircraft carrier Eagle and the 31,100-ton battleship Malaya of the British Navy, which were badly damaged in an air attack in the Mediterranean, limped into Gibraltar naval base yesterday, according to a Hochi report received here from Rome today, states Domei.

Moreover, several hundred dead and wounded sailors from each vessel were landed at the naval base, the Hochi dispatch said.

JAPANESE SUCCESSES CONTINUE IN ALL WAR SECTORS OF CHINA; HOHKIENCHEN FALLS TO ATTACK

Diplomatic Relations Renewed by Holy See With Finn Government

Domei

ROME, June 18.—Diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Finland have been restored with the former accepting the latter's offer for rapprochement, the Corriere della Sera reported today.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL SCANS GLUM ASPECT

Prolonged Discussion Said Held In Washington as Defeats Keep Mounting

Reflecting grave concern felt by the Allied Nations over the stunning blows inflicted by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the recent naval operations, the Pacific War Council of the Allied Nations was held at the White House in Washington Wednesday morning, reports a Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Canton quoting neutral sources, reports Domei.

Prolonged discussions were held at the Council on the general Pacific operations based on detailed reports of the Aleutian Islands defeat, it is said.

President Roosevelt conferred in the afternoon, the report added, with the leading men in the United States Fighting Forces including Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, General George Marshall, Chief-of-Staff, Lieut. General Henry Arnold, Commander of United States Air Force and Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Chief of Naval Operations.

Plan Seen Difficult

The sorry plight of the United States navy after repeated defeats by the Japanese was plainly exposed in the announcement made by Ralph Brewster and Allen Ellender, members of the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee, to the effect that the construction of all battleships will be suspended while all the heavy cruisers under construction are to be converted into aircraft carriers, reports Domei.

It is learned from authorized quarters that the announced suspension of the construction of the 60,000-ton battleships may mean those of Montana class although whether they are actually in the course of construction or not is not known.

If, as announced officially by the United States Navy Department, the heavy cruisers of Baltimore and Alaska classes are converted and reconstructed, the aircraft carriers of considerable speed could be built.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the alternation of design and reconstruction of the warships already in course of construction is accompanied by serious difficulties particularly when, as it is in the United States now, the scarcity of steel, iron and other essential raw materials is so keenly felt.

Furthermore, all the naval yards on the Pacific coast of the United States are under constant danger of surprise attacks by the Japanese.

Under these circumstances no smooth mass production of aircraft carriers is possible. Specifically required conditions of efficient warships could not possibly be achieved by careless production of inferior quality.

Fatal effects of careless manufacture of arms and ships was eloquently revealed in the Anglo-American-made equipments in the Malayan and Bataan campaigns.

Even if attempts were made for hasty construction of the aircraft carriers, it would take a long time to complete the building programs, and in the meantime, the defense of the United States will become ever more untenable.

To Boost Soldier's Pay

In a desperate effort to raise the morale of the paralyzed United States navy, following successive disastrous defeats, President Roosevelt has disclosed an increase in pay for officers and men in the navy, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Buenos Aires today quoting dispatches received there from Washington, states Domei.

Effective July 1, the monthly salary of recruit will be raised from $21 to $50, and, in addition, a 20 per cent allowance will be made for overseas service, the report stated.

To Boost Rail Capital

The Central China Railway Company, at its general meeting of its shareholders held on June 17, has decided to increase its capital from ¥50,000,000 to ¥64,000,000, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here today from Shanghai, states Domei.

Seat of 42nd Group Army Is Fully Occupied On Wednesday

LUPAO SEIZURE NEAR

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 18.—Hohkienchen, seat of the headquarters of the Chungking 42nd Group Army located some 16 kilometers southwest of Lin-hsien in north Honan Province, was brought under the complete control of Japanese Forces Wednesday night, according to field messages received here today.

Lupao Threatened

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 18.—The fall of Lupao, strategic point on Peh River, northwest of Canton, is imminent as Japanese Forces started a steady drive against the city after attacking and repulsing enemy troops at noon today in an area south of the city.

Last night, the same forces, with the support of Army Air Units, attacked and occupied Wongtong, a town south of Lupao and along the Peh River.

More Enemy Trapped

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 18.—In a fierce flanking movement, Japanese Forces have plunged Chungking's 23rd Group Army into utter confusion in the mountainous regions of northern Linhsien on the border of Hopeh and Shansi provinces.

An encircling ring is being tightened around the Chungking troops in this area as a crack unit of the Japanese Forces is pushing its drive from the east while another group is bearing down upon the enemy from the west.

Indications are that the morale of the enemy troops has been greatly whittled down.

The war results accomplished by the Japanese troops from the night of June 16 to noon of June 17 include: 317 enemy troops dead, 124 troops captured, 7 light and heavy machines, 86 rifles seized.

General Lo Returning

Domei

CANTON, June 18.—Information reaching here from Chungking reveals that Lo Cho-ying, former commander-in-chief of Chungking troops in Burma, will return to Chungking shortly.

The defeated Chungking general, who escaped to the comparative safety of New Delhi with about 40 of his staff after being miserably defeated in Burma, will return to Chiang's capital via Calcutta and Assam, it was said.

It was also added that Lo Choying is scheduled to reach Chungking about the end of this month after staying in Calcutta for some time to concoct excuses for the defeat of his army in Burma.

THAILAND TO CELEBRATE FREEDOM DAY ON JUNE 23

10th Observance Festivities Scheduled to Last for Three Days

With Thailand participating in the extermination of British and United States influence in Greater East Asia, special significance is being attached to the 10th anniversary of the Thai Revolution, which will be observed for three days beginning June 23, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here from Bangkok today, states Domei.

In view of the gigantic war now being waged in East Asia, the gay and colorful celebrations, which hitherto have marked this occasion, will be discarded and, instead, the anniversary will be observed in accordance with the wartime conditions in Thailand, the report stated.

Exhibitions will be held in Bangkok to display various products as well as vital resources of the nation, the report, said, adding, the formal opening of the new Welfare Ministry building will be one of the outstanding events of the occasion.

More Ships Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The United States Navy Department today announced that four Allied vessels were attacked and sunk by Axis submarines off the American coast, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

LIFE OF LATE SAGE, OTTAMA, RECALLED

Burma Owes Much to Patriot Who Dedicated His Life To Independence

At this juncture when the independence of Burma is on the point of materialization, it is pertinent that the life and activities of the late Sage Ottama, who was the forerunner of the Burmese independence movement as well as a most influencial Buddhist priest, in that country, is recalled by the Burmese people with doubled respect and gratitude, states Tetsuro Sugimoto, an artist specializing in Buddhist painting, who was once acquainted with Priest Ottama during his pictorial trip in Burma, according to the Hochi.

The late Sage Ottama was a leader of the independence movement and an ardent pro-Japanese. He visited Japan seven times during the period from 1911 to 1915.

In his book, entitled "Japan and China," he declared that the independence of Burma cannot be materialized without a sound knowledge of Japan, the leader of East Asia, and also that the Burmese were one of the most ignorant peoples as regards Japan and the Japanese, which fact is attributable to Britain's policy of blinding the Burmese from the outer world.

Friend of Dr. Sun

He was closely acquainted with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Chinese revolution of 1912. His ideals must have had something in common with Dr. Sun's Greater Asia Doctrine.

Priest Ottama was also a professor at a university in Rangoon. Many of the patriots who are now participating in the independence movement, including Dr. Ba Maung, ex-Premier of Burma as now chief of the preparation committeee for the central administrative organ, studied under Sage Ottama.

Recollecting his acquaintance with Priest Ottama, Mr. Sugimoto said as follows in an interview held at his home in Yamashina in the suburbs of Kyoto.

"My acquaintanceship with Ottama was only for a short period of about 10 days while I stayed in Rangoon. Nevertheless, it left in my mind an impression that will never fade as long as I live.

"When I visited the Sage at his home located near the Royal Lake in Victoria Park, Rangoon, he was very delighted and served me with green tea brewed in a Japanese teapot.

People Reverenced Him

"As well as being the leader of the independence movement, he was the most influencial priest in the raligious circles of Burma. When I took a stroll with him in the Victoria Park, I was surprised to see many Burmese people kneel down on the ground to salute him. I think that the enthusiasm for independence manifested by the Burmese populace at present owes much to Sage Ottama. He might well be called the 'Gandhi of Burma.'

"When he was released from the prison, where he had been confined for a long time on the charge of instigating a revolt, the frenzied Burmese thronged at the wharf of the Rangoon port to welcome the patriot. The scene is said to have astonished the British officials on guard at the port.

"He died in August 1938 at the age of 70, after a life-long strife for the cause of independence. If he had lived to see Burma start its new life today under the benign support of Japan, the sage would cry for joy.

"The soul of the late Priest Ottama may be praying for the glorious future of his motherland."

British Must Leave To Assure Freedom, Says India's Leader

(Continued From Page 1)

wipe out British influences there.

In that case, worthy of attention will be the attitude of the Mahatma, who in the past advocated non-violence as his ideal, Mr. Noguchi continued, saying that his choice in that case would be either to lead the van in the warfare against Britain or leave the matter to the rising generation.

His ideal is based upon Hinduism, out of which his political thought was derived, further continued the poet, adding that Hinduism does not necessarily deny violence. In the veins of Hindus of olden times, blood of valor ran as evidenced in history. Indians were made languid and spiritless under British despotism. It is high time for the Indian nation to restore the former bravery of the nation. The British armed forces in East Asia are now on the brink of collapse and therefore, now is the golden opportunity for the Indians to rise in arms for the acquisition of independence.

The big house of India is now aflame, the noted poet warned, and it is the duty of the Indians, the owner of the house, to put out the fire, and Japan, as a neighbor, to assist the owner to extinguish the fire in every possible way by carrying water to him. This is the duty imposed upon the good neighbor, the poet concluded.

Rio Entrance Guarded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—Fearing attack by Axis submarines, the Brazilian Government is preparing to install anti-submarine nets at the entrance of Rio de Janeiro Bay, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch received here today.

Press Comments

Friday, June 19

ASAHI—Advance of Loans to Thailand
KOKUMIN—Attacks on Aleutian Islands
NICHI NICHI—Simplification of Japanese Ideographs

Advance of Loans to Thailand

ASAHI—The Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry of the Thai Government on Thursday signed an agreement whereby Japan will make a loan of ¥200,000,000 to Thailand to strengthen the latter's financial and economic position and thereby to introduce closer ties between the two countries. The move is regarded as highly significant inasmuch as it is a step toward establishing the Bank of Japan as the central financing organ of Greater East Asia.

The close financial relations between Japan and Thailand were first consolidated last summer when an understanding was reached on Thai-Japanese trade. Then, quite recently, another agreement was concluded whereby Thai currency was placed on a par with the Japanese yen. This is sure proof of the deep concern harbored by the Japanese Government over the financial status of Thailand, and also of Thailand's ready acceptance and reliance on what this country had to offer it.

The present agreement has relieved Thailand from her reliance on British and American financial aid and Thailand is now able to take an active part as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, at least as far as financial matters are concerned.

As has been aptly remarked by Nai Vanich Panananda, Thai Minister without Portfolio, who acted as the Thai representative at the signing of the agreement, the present measure "will not only contribute to the enhancement of closer trade relations between Japan, Thailand and other spheres of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but will make Tokyo the financial center of the Sphere."

The new loan, it is understood, will be drawn from a special account deposit to be established in the name of the Thai Finance Ministry within the Bank of Japan, over a period of five years. The use of the money will be left entirely to the discretion of a new central bank to be established in Thailand in the near future.

The present loan, as pointed out before, is most significant as it is the first sure manifestation of the Bank of Japan toward establishing itself as the chief financial channel through which all the finances of the country within the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be facilitated, and as such it is worthy of being called a historical success on the way of the establishment of Greater East Asia.

Attacks on Aleutian Islands

KOKUMIN—The Imperial Headquarters yesterday revealed in detail the results of the Imperial Navy's attacks on Dutch Harbor. They were sufficient to vividly impress the world of the effectiveness and daring of the Navy forces' operations in the northern extremity of the Pacific Ocean.

A spokesman of the Washington Government is quoted to have said in this connection that "Such a detached island group as the Aleutians was given up as lost from the first." However, the tone in which this remark was made clearly betrayed the spokesman's perturbation at the havoc wrought by the Imperial Navy, the report added.

The truth was that the United States, who had a firm intention to retain Dutch Harbor, defended it with many new warplanes including B-17 bombers and P-40 fighters. The American defenders staged as fierce a resistance as was in their power to protect the place against the Japanese attackers. All proved futile and the harbor was subjected to a severe Japanese bombing.

The complete occupation of the Aleutian Archipelago, as feared by the United States, is but a question of time. This means that the defenses of the United States will be dealt yet another fatal blow, and the mainland of America will be exposed to Japan's attacks.

The Washington spokesman's remarks referred to above, if they are to be believed, are very strange, in fact they are the utterances of a man not in the full possession of his senses. If America really thinks that she can afford to lose the archipelago, the world must closely examine the mentality of the leaders of that country.

Simplification of Japanese Ideographs

NICHI NICHI—Opinion is divided, it seems, over the virtue of the 2,528 ideographs recently recommended as the standard limit for Chinese characters in daily use here, by the Council of the Japanese Language Researches.

Generally speaking, however, this is not the time for delay in the adoption of any simplified method for the written form of Japanese, and therefore, we are inclined to advocate that the Government should daringly enforce the recommended simplified system in official documents and school textbooks.

The Japanese language stands in urgent need of being adjusted not only in the written form but in all phases, for without this, the shortening of the period of schooling for young Japanese, which is strongly advocated by the Council for Greater East Asia Construction will not be realized. And then, the equally important question of disseminating the language among the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions will not make any headway.

The pioneer Japanese working in the occupied countries in the South are aften confronted with the knotty question of how the Japanese language can be best learned by the native inhabitants. The main difficulty lies in the complicated structure of the language and the free manner by which it can be employed, which differs in accordance with every individual writer or speaker.

The various means of representing Japanese words peculiar to the Japanese, for example, will prove a damper to any enthusiastic scholar foreign to the language.

To simplify and adjust the language of Nippon has been the long-standing question among the interested. The mere question of limiting the number of complicated characters is as old as more than 30 years. Some decisive step, therefore, must be taken in this direction at this important juncture.

Some opponents of the movement to simplify Japanese allege that the time-old beauty of the language will be greatly spoiled, and that Japan will thus gradually lose its elegant prose and its grace in poetic expression.

What we would like to see introduced, however, is not a measure that will bring harm to the beauty of the language. We are advocates of a new Japanese method both for writing and for speaking, where greatest possible simplification will be allowed to the extent that will not affect the time-honored Japanese language.

Anyway, the question is the prompt adoption of the recommended limitation of ideographs by the Government. If found defective after the official adoption, the Government is free to revise the measure.

BRITAIN TO DISCUSS SYRIAN FOOD PLANS

Political Demonstration Seen in Move—Discord Between De Gaullists and Britons

Special

BERLIN, June 16.—The new British Minister of the Middle East, Robert Casey, intends to convene for the middle of July a new Near Eastern Conference in order to discuss supply questions, states the German Political Report.

It is interesting that as place for this meeting, not Cairo, but Damascus has been chosen this time. A possible reason for this is that the supply situation in Syria is particularly bad. On the other hand, the selection of Damascus as the meeting place has the character of a political demonstration.

What the trend of the latter is going to be can easily be discerned from the new White Book, which the French Ministry of Information published on the history of the British occupation of Syria.

In this book, it is proved by means of documents what no longer is any secret to experts in Near Eastern conditions; namely, the attempt on the part of British policy to make use of the French defeat in Western Europe in order to smash France's position in Asia Minor.

The Anglo-French differences there, as is well-known, date back to World War days. Lloyd George and his successors already in those days could not reconcile themselves to the fact that Georges Clemenceau with his Sykes-Bicot agreement thwarted the British plan of gaining possession of the most valuable parts of the Ottoman inheritage by the establishment of a Greater Arab State.

The only ones to remain in the dark regarding this aim of British policy were obviously the followers of General Charles de Gaulle, who in the assault on Syria treacherously assisted the British. The rude awakening today is to them all the worse. No day passes without fresh reports arriving, which speak of an aggravation of the tension between the de Gaullist commissary General Georges Catroux and the British occupation authorities.

The example of Syria goes to show more every day how futile the hopes are which French emigrants place in Britain. After France has ended her role as Britain's continental sword in Europe, British imperialism drops all consideration for overseas France.

The present attitude of British policy toward France may best be characterized by the word "Fashoda." Of all those who are fighting for Britain in this war, General de Gaulle and his followers are probably the ones who have been most cruelly deceived. They are still furnishing valuable cannon-fodder to the British, and it is only to this circumstance that General Catroux owes his puppet power in Syria.

The tragedy of the so-called Free French lies in the fact that never again will they be able to be what they call themselves. At the best they may become Britishers, a fate which soon will number among the saddest on this earth.

ALLIED DEFEAT SEEN IN WAR OF ATLANTIC

American Press Says That Naval Battle Will End Unfavorably

Special

BERLIN, June 16.—The Battle of the Atlantic forms more and more the main subject of the enemy press, states the German Political Report. Compared with former discussions, however, there is a difference. This time it is not the British press which deals with this problem, but the American. And the progress of this battle is no longer, as formerly, depicted in a favorable light, but it is evermore emphatically stressed that its result will end in defeat.

The figures which form the basis of such realizations are rather convincing. In January the enemy shipping space sunk amounted to 400,600 gross register tons; in February 525,400 tons; in March 646,900 tons; in April 585,000 tons, and in May 924,400 tons could be reported as having been sunk. Thereby the sinking figure in the last month for the first time is nearing the million mark.

Not included in these figures are the losses which the British and Americans suffered in the Pacific and other eastern seas. Furthermore, losses due to aerial warfare, mines, and finally, due to ordinary perils of the sea must still be added.

Rich Hunting Ground for Subs

It is no longer a secret that the waters off the American coasts have become the richest hunting grounds of German submarines. From the viewpoint of submarine warfare, the the entry of the United States into the war had verily an alleviating effect. As long as the United States maintained a formal neutrality, the hands of the German submarine commanders were tied. In every instance they had to ascertain first whether or not they had a vessel belonging to the United States in front of their torpedo tubes. This establishing of identity meant great loss of time.

Furthermore the neutrality of the United States limited the regions in which submarines could operate. The latter at that time extended their operations predominantly to the waters round the British Isles in which the British Navy and the R.A.F. exercised their convoying duties.

Today, on the other hand, it is possible to tackle enemy shipping in waters off the American coasts from which Britain gets its supplies. Soon after December 8, 1941, it became obvious that the United States had wrongly claimed naval supremacy, not only in the Pacific, but also in the Atlantic, for American territorial waters are today the war zones in which German submarines operate at their best.

Not only are they paralyzing British supplies from there, but they likewise disturb inter-American supplies, trade between the United States east and west coasts, as well as between North and South-America.

U-Boats Upset War Economy

The entire war economy of the United States is thereby upset even before it has had time fully to develop as such. Thus, for instance, the oil shortage in the eastern United States must be exclusively attributed to the fact that tank-shipping between the Californian and Mexican oil districts and harbors of the United States east coast has been curtailed to a large extent. Likewise the excessive burden to be carried by American railroads which formerly were transported by the sea route, is a consequence of submarine varfare off the American coast.

The United States today is drifting rapidly toward a transportation crisis of unprecedented magnitude. Their shipping suffers continual losses, which cannot be even partially replaced. Railroads no longer suffice to make up for the gaps caused in the coastal transport system. Freight haulage by motortrucks must also be curtailed, in the first place due to lack of gasoline and oil, and secondly on account of the production stoppage in industry, which today has changed over to the production of war material.

What this means in a country whose internal transport system largely depends on motor vehicles, can hardly be estimated. For the American railroad system is not by a long way as closely netted as that of any European country. The great trans-continental railroads are not supplemented as in Europe by a system of branch lines.

Another consequence of submarine warfare directly off the American coasts is the rapid deterioration of the morale of American seamen. In times of peace, already the United States merchant marine was facing a difficult task in recruiting its seafaring personnel from American citizens. Even in the United States navy, negroes were enlisted who were employed as stokers and for other heavy work.

Service in U.S. Ships Shunned

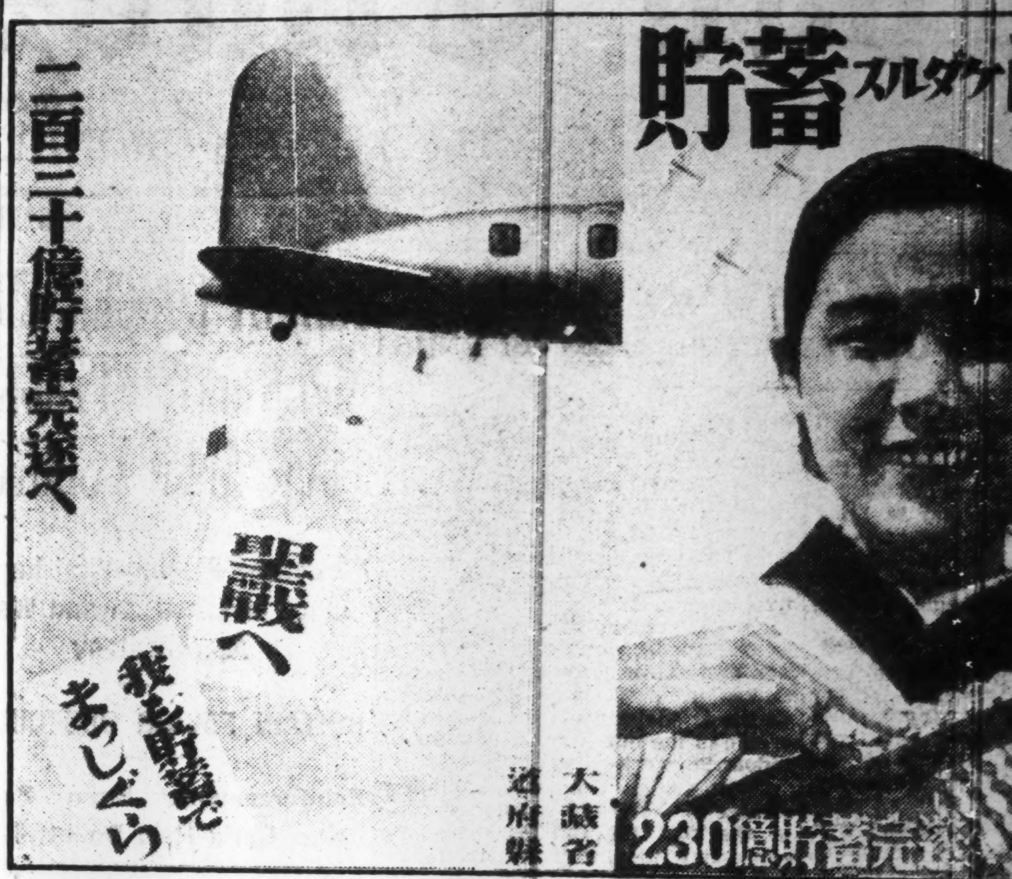
In peacetime already a very large percentage of the crews of American vessels consisted of aliens. The latter are today no longer available apart from a few emigrant seamen from Scandinavian countries. Even the highest pay can no longer popularize service in American vessels, since even voyages in American territorial waters have become a gamble with death.

Experience gained thus far have shown that American seamen, once they have been torpedoed, can be induced only with greatest difficulties to sign on for a new trip. According to American estimates, in the course of the past weeks and months, tens of thousands of American seamen have deserted and are hiding in the interior of the country in order to escape the long arm of the authorities. Special police squads had to be formed to round up such deserters.

At sea, therefore, President Roosevelt does not possess either the tonnage, nor the crews to take up the struggle on the seven seas. Rather have the actions of German and Italian submarines and of the Japanese Navy gone to prove that the United States is no first class naval Power. They do not even possess an adequate first class coastal defense.

The predicament of the American supply problem is rapidly catching up with that of the British, and today already it becomes evident that the entry of the Unied States ino the war from the viewpoint of naval warfare constitutes an additional burden to Great Britain rather than a relief.

Herald New Savings Campaign



二百三十億貯蓄完遂へ
貯蓄スルダケ強クナル
オ國モ家モ
翼へ
我も貯蓄で
まっしぐら
大藏省
道府縣
230億貯蓄完遂

The goal of ¥23,000,000,000 in savings has been fixed and the entire Japanese nation is now in the midst of efforts to successfully realize this aim. To spur the public in their task and to keep enthusiasm of the home-fronters at a continual high level, two new posters, as seen above, have been issued by the Finance Ministry.

CHINESE MADE SAFE FROM FLOOD DANGER

Imperial Forces Finish Labor On Yellow River Levees Destroyed by Enemy

The four year's efforts made by the Imperial Forces finally bore fruit with the completion of the embankment of the new Yellow River, thus enabling 3,000,000 Chinese inhabitants to live in peace, reports an Asahi correspondent from Taikang on the river.

On the night of June 11, 1938, the correspondent stated the troops of General Chiang Kai-shek broke the embankment of the Yellow River to check the surging advance of the Imperial Forces westward along the Lung-Hai Railway.

General Chiang's troops dared to commit the atrocity of breaking the embankment at the sacrifice of the lives of 1,000,000 inhabitants. At that time, a torrent of 1.50 meters of waters a second swept away all houses, and farms were turned into muddy fields.

Peace Now Prevails

However, there remain no signs of the disaster of four years ago with the completion of the embankment work done by the Imperial Forces with the cooperation of the inhabitants numbering in the region some 3,000,000. Chinese farmers are seen working in the field in peace with the expression of thanks to the Imperial Forces, who completed the embankment for their welfare.

In complete defiance of the torrent of the Yellow River and the atrocities committed by the Chungking troops, the correspondent declared that the levee of the new Yellow River, which is several meters wide is now running to the south for a distance of some 200 kilometers from the place where the Chinese Red troops broke the embankment four years ago.

In the construction of the section of the embankment between Taikang and Chusienchen 10 kilometers south of Kaifang, utmost cooperation was shown by the inhabitants. On some stormy nights when the embankment in the making was about to collapse, some of the inhabitants protected the levee by stopping up holes with their own bodies all the night through, or with roof-timber and wooden planks from their own houses.

Thus, after hurdling all obstacles, the embankment of the new Yellow River was finally completed by the Imperial Forces with the cooperation extended by the inhabitants in the region, to make them live in peace.

Jugoslav Ship Attacked

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—The Supetar, 3,729-ton Jugoslavian steamer, was torpedoed on the morning of June 13 off the southern coast of Mozambique, South Africa, according to a Reuters dispatch from Lourenco Marques received here today.

ENGLAND SQUEEZES GREEKS LIKE LEMON

Those Abroad Forced Into Military Service—Relief Supplies Withheld

Special

BERLIN, June 17.—Ex-King George II of Greece recently paid a visit to the Near East in order to inspect Greek troops which have been recruited from Greeks residing in Egypt and other countries of the Middle East, states the German Political Report. Simultaneously it was announced that conscription had been introduced for these Greeks living outside their mother country.

This measure allows the conclusion that the British are not satisfied with having made Greece a victim of their war expansion tendencies, but today are even trying to squeeze the Greeks abroad like a ripe lemon.

What these Greeks abroad think of the sorry plight into which the British have precipitated their mother country obviously does not at all concern the British military authorities. They press these Greeks into military service, after the British Ministry for Economic Warfare has sabotaged all attempts on the part of Greeks abroad to bring about an improvement in the food situation of their mother country.

According to reports published in London, in Athens alone, 400 Greeks die of starvation every day because of the British blockade. The relief supplies of the Turkish Red Halfmoon are thus, even according to British statements, insufficient. Despite this, the British Government does everything in its power to prevent any alleviation in the disastrous food situation of its former ally.

On the other hand, it has been reported from Argentina that the Government there has decreed maize crop to be used as fuel on the Argentine railways because there are no buyers for it. As is well known, the Argentine railways are exclusively British owned. It was the British who compelled the Argentine Government to fire its excess maize under the boilers of British locomotives in Argentina, instead of sending it in Greek vessels to Greece.

The same Britain, however, does not hesitate to shed crocodile's tears over the starving Greeks. Neither does it hesitate by means of recruiting to place those Greeks that remain under the guillotine of the war machine.

Dr. S. UCHITOMI
DENTAL SURGEON
X-Ray Diagnosis—Plate & Bridge Work General Dental Works
6th floor, KOGIN BLDG. Opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, Kobe. Tel.: Sann. 1117

For Rent

A number of well-built 5 to 7-room houses in and out of Kobe for immediate rent.

One good-sized office room at Higashi-machi (former Settlement).

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agent and Solicitors
87 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
Telephone: San. 789, 1423 & 1924
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Cheer Up! with MUSIC
Every kind of Musical Instrument including Saxophones, Trumpets, Ukuleles Hawaiian Guitars etc.
AND—The latest Phonograph Records by leading Artists.
H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe
Telephone: Motomachi 2883.

BARBER SHOP
Young-Ken
Young Ken
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO............ 80 Sen. No Tip
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYER'S RESTAURANT
Tel: (57) 1391

Notice!

Japan Times & Advertiser
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1942

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address to

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

Last Name First Name Initial
....
Office phone ....
Home phone ....

Please print or typewrite

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 253.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 203, 465, 2897, 3886, 6859, 7063.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo"; Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho. Tel Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00 one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire; Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve 60,710,000

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.

AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle, Wash.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento, Cal.

KOBE BRANCH:
SAKAE-MACHI 1-CHOME
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-46

KYOTO BRANCH:
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 211.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,522 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

BANK OF JAPAN WILL ADVANCE 200,000,000 YEN TO THAILAND FOR STRENGTHENING ECONOMY

Loan Agreement Signed Thursday by Governor Of Bank of Japan and Thai Economic Envoy Covers 5-Year Period

KAYA, YUKI PREDICT CLOSER RELATIONS

An agreement was signed between the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry of Thailand on Thursday under which Japan will make a loan of ¥200,000,000 to Thailand for strengthening Thailand's financial and economic position, the Board of Information announced the same day.

The negotiations were in progress between the authorities of the Finance Ministry and the Thai economic mission headed by Nai Vanich Panananda, Thai Minister without portfolio.

The agreement was formally signed by Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, representing the Japanese national bank, and Mr. Vanich, representing the Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government, Thursday, at the head office of the Bank of Japan.

The proposed loan will be utilized in connection with the recent decision of the Thai Government to use the Japanese yen as specie reserve.

Terms of Agreement

The terms of the present agreement, as announced by the Japanese Ministry of Finance Thursday afternoon are as follows:

1. The Bank of Japan agrees to extend to the Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government a loan totaling ¥200,000,000 to be acquired by the Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government within a period of five years from the date of the present agreement.

2. Loans which have been acquired by the Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government by virtue of the present Agreement shall be recorded in a special deposit account which will be established in the name of the Ministry of the Thai Government within the Bank of Japan.

3. The Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government may purchase gold from the Bank of Japan by drawing from the foregoing special deposit accounts.

4. The Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government shall pay interest for the foregoing loan from the Bank of Japan at the rate of 3.5 per cent per annum.

5. The Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government shall return the loans thus acquired in one sum or in instalments of several sums within a period of five years since the date of the conclusion of the present agreement.

6. The terms under which the present loan may be made or the terms under which the present loan may be returned may be extended by consultation between the Bank of Japan and the Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government.

Kaya Makes Statement

The following informal statement was made by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya with regard to the loan agreement:

"An agreement of opinion was reached by Japan and Thailand some time ago on the necessity of financial cooperation between the two countries. The concerete measures for the realization of the point which were agreed upon included the placing of the baht currency on a par with the yen currency and the use of the yen currency in the settlement of accounts between the two countries.

"A further step to force closer economic ties between Japan and Thailand was taken today when an agreement was signed under which the Bank of Japan will make a loan for ¥200,000,000 to the Thai Finance Ministry.

"In January of this year Thailand declared war on America and Britain in conformity with the Japan-Thailand Treaty of Alliance.

"Promptly both America and Britain moved to freeze Thai credits and assets in their territories. The objective of this move was to weaken the foundations of the Thai currency with a view to causing disturbance in the economic circles of Thailand.

In order to meet the hostile acts of America and Britain and to hasten the victorious conclusion of the war which it had joined on the side of this country, Thailand found it necessary to strengthen its financial and economic position.

Approached by Thailand

"Thailand approached Japan with a request for a loan of ¥200,000,000 which would be necessary to finance the necessary measures for bolstering Thai finance and economy.

"The Imperial Government gave favorable consideration to the Thai proposal. This attitude was in consonance with the spirit of the Japan-Thailand Alliance which called on this country to move to increase its economic relations with Thailand. Arrangements have thus been made for the Bank of Japan to advance ¥200,000,000 to the Thai Finance Ministry.

"The present agreement will make it possible for the Thai Finance Ministry to borrow funds in the yen currency from the Bank of Japan whenever the need arises and use them as reserve against note issues. There is no doubt of the effect of the present deal on Thailand which will be to consolidate that country's financial and economic position.

"According to information to hand yesterday, Thailand has completed all legislative procedure necessary to enforce the measure stipulating the use of yen currency as reserve against note issues in Thailand.

"The present loan agreement, I have no doubt, will be an occasion for closer collaboration between Japan and Thailand in the economic field."

Closer Relations

The following statement was issued Thursday by Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan:

"With the object of bringing closer the economic relation between Japan and Thailand, the Bank of Japan has decided to extend a loan of ¥200,000,000 to the Thai Finance Ministry, and an agreement in this connection was signed today.

"The financial economy and international lending and borrowing condition of Thailand have hitherto been very stable, and this state of affairs has undergone no fundamental change at all after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"However, now that the country has declared war on America and Britain, it has become necessary to readjust its financial economy on a wartime footing. The loan agreement just concluded is aimed to meet this necessity, and at the same time, to utilize the amount as a reserve currency of that country in case of need.

"Simultaneously with the conclusion of this agreement, another pact has been signed whereby all settlements between the two countries will hereafter be made through the account of the Bank of Japan.

"By virtue of this pact, a collective settlement system centering around the Bank of Japan has been soundly established, thus adding more importance to the Japanese Yen as a currency with which to make all settlements in the common prosperity sphere. Needless to say, the responsibility resting on the shoulders of the Bank of Japan as a pivotal organ of finance in the whole of Greater East Asia zone has been increased by many fold.

Central Bank Projected

"In Thailand, a plan is now under way to establish a central bank. When the project materializes, the Bank of Japan will spare no effort in extending a hearty support to the healthy development of this financial organ, hoping to contribute in this way toward a still more closer economic relation between Japan and Thailand through the central bank.

"I am firmly convinced that the competent officials of Thailand in the financial field, by studying the wartime finance policy of Japan during their current visit to this country, have served greatly toward bringing about a favorable effect in the future economic relation between the two countries."

Nai Vanich Panananda, Thai Minister of State, issued the following statement on the conclusion of the Japan-Thai loan agreement:

"It hardly needs for me to say anything about the objective and terms of the loan, as these have been made public by the Japanese Government and the Bank of Japan. However, I and my colleagues should like to express our profound gratitude at this happy occasion for the splendid results of the financial negotiations conducted with the Japanese Government and the Bank of Japan.

"That the agreement has been concluded close on the heels of the recent conclusion of the yen-baht ratio revision and Japan-Thai yen settlement agreement is a source of especial gratitude on my part. The agreement on the yen settlement has an important meaning for both countries and has a far-reaching consequence in the future. This will not only contribute to closer trade relations between Japan, Thailand and other spheres of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but will make Tokyo the financial center of the Sphere. I do not doubt that this financial structure will make further development in the future and that Tokyo thus will be-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan Votes Helping Hand to Ally Thailand

For the purpose of enabling Thailand to strengthen its financial and economic position, the Bank of Japan Thursday signed an agreement with the Thai Finance Ministry to advance to the latter loans up to ¥200,000,000 over a five-year period. Photo shows Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan (right) and Thai Minister without Portfolio Nai Vanich Panananda, head of the visiting Thai economic mission, formally signing the agreement at the head office of the Bank of Japan Thursday.

TOJO SPURS PEOPLE TO GREATER SAVINGS

Government Formally Exhorts Nation to Raise Sum of ¥23,000,000,000

SPIRIT AT HOME PRAISED

Premier Says Surest Guarantee to Drive's Success Is Fortitude Behind Guns

The 100,000,000 people of Japan were formally asked by the Government to make an effort to add ¥23,000,000,000 to the nation's savings during the 1942-43 fiscal year which started on April 1.

Premier Hideki Tojo, in an address Thursday afternoon before the Central Council For Mobilization of National Savings in Wartime, tacitly expected that the people, in their firm resolution to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion, would be only too glad to deny themselves a little further of the amenities to which they have been accustomed, and to put the money thus saved in banks or whatever institutions that are convenient.

Tojo Extols People's Spirit

He pointed out the manner in which the mass of people in the nation have met with commendable fortitude, the trials of a life in a country waging the world's biggest war, and also stressed that their immovable conviction of gaining final victory furnishes the surest guarantee of the success of the program they are asked to complete for boosting the savings in the nation by ¥23,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

This goal of the national savings mobilization drive which will be pushed with vigor throughout the country by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of which Premier Tojo is the president, and which, in conjunction with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association buttresses the Government. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, who also addressed the gathering, indicated, was ¥600,000,000 less than the combined appropriations to meet the nation's military needs which have been made since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The meeting of the Central Council for Mobilization of National Savings in Wartime was held at 1 p.m. at the Greater East Asia Hall which houses the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which sponsored the gathering.

The councilors present included 84 representatives of the various strata of life, and 106 men associated with the rule aid society.

These councilors sat at the conference table with about 30 high Government officials.

Ways and Means Discussed

Premier Tojo and Finance Minister Kaya personally attended, and delivered speeches which opened the discussion of ways and means to attain the goal of adding ¥23,000,000,000 to the nation's savings in the year to end on March 31 of next year to which the best part of the meeting lasting four hours was devoted.

In the discussion, more than 20 councilors each spoke for five

(Continued on Page 2)

Thai Ambassador Here Honors Kaya, Yuki At Embassy Dinner

Celebrating the conclusion of the agreement regarding the ¥200,000,000 loan by the Bank of Japan to the Thai Ministry of Finance, Nai Direk Chayanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, on Thursday evening gave a dinner in honor of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, and Governor Toyotaro Yuki, of the Bank of Japan, reports Domei.

BRAZIL PROBES JAPANESE

Forms Special Committee for Para Investigation

Domei

VICHY, June 17.—The Agriculture Ministry of Brazil has formed a special committee in order to investigate the condition of the Japanese colony in Para, according to a Havas dispatch from Rio De-Janeiro today.

Since the severance of relations between Japan and Brazil, the local bureau in Para has canceled partly the granted rights to the Japanese colony, the report added.

GANDHI IS PREPARED TO LEAD FREE RULE

Important Announcement Made In Harijan, Organ of Congress Party

BRITISH EXIT DEMANDED

Failure to Leave Voluntarily Will Mean Action, Say Indian Patriots

Asahi Service

ZURICH, June 17.—Mahatma Gandhi has announced that he is fully prepared to assume the leadership of the Independence Government of the Indian nation to be formed by the Congress Party, the Muslim League and the representatives of the Maharajahs, in an article published in the Harijan, the organ of the Congress Party.

According to a United Press telegram from Bombay, Mahatma Gandhi demands that all British forces

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, June 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Japan-Thai Economy

HOCHI—The conclusion of an agreement for the loan of ¥200,000,000 between the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry of Thailand bears a great significance not only in that the economic relation between the two countries has been further strengthened but the agreement itself is the foundation for the construction of a common prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia.

With the Thai declaration of war on America and Britain, the two countries tried to bring uneasiness in the Thai economic field by freezing the Thai funds, but such a scheme has been shattered completely by the loan this time extended to Thailand by Japan.

According to the clauses in the Agreement, the Government of Thailand has reportedly completed the necessary procedures in issuing currency based on the legal reserve of the Japanese Yen. As a result, the Thai Baht in future will assume an important role in the Greater East Asia financial sphere, a point which is of greatest jubilation for Thailand.

Closer Japan-Thai Friendship

MIYAKO—It is only natural that Thailand should cooperate with Japan in constructing a new order in East Asia, for which the latter is sparing no effort, inasmuch as the former is also striving after attaining freedom.

We note that Thailand had concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with Japan some time ago, and as a result had declared war on America and Britain. This, to be sure, had not little effect in further cementing closer friendly relations between Japan and that country.

Furthermore, the Bank of Japan is said to have extended a loan amounting to ¥200,000,000 to the Finance Ministry of Thailand for the purpose of strengthening the economic rapprochement between Japan and that country. This, coupled with the fact that the platform for a mutual economic pact was concluded between the two, is a source of unprecedented felicitation not only to Japan and Thailand but also to all the member States of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Under the circumstances, it is earnestly hoped that Japan and Thailand should further their mutual cooperation in military, political, economic, as well as in cultural affairs in the future and thus they should spare no effort in achieving the construction of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Simplifying National Language

CHUGAI—The National Language Commission has arrived at a decision on the very important question of what Chinese characters should be in general use in Japan and what not.

Something might be said for an attempt to restrict the number of Chinese characters in use in Japan. A simplified national language will be a great aid to the effort of making Japan and things Japanese understood by the inhabitants in areas under Japanese control in the south. Whether it would be of any help in making Japan and Japanese culture understood in China where practically all the inhabitants use the highly complicated system of Chinese characters, is highly doubtful. We are afraid that the general use of the very limited Chinese characters which have received the benediction of the National Language Commission, will be found a hindrance rather than an aid, to the effort to enrich cultural life in Japan which must be intensified as the responsibilities of Japan increase with the development of the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

IMPERIAL NAVY UNITS SMASH FACILITIES AT DUTCH HARBOR; SHOOT DOWN 21 U.S. PLANES

Additional Results of Northern Operations Are Disclosed

DETAILS REVEALED

Japanese Brave Rain and Fog To Crush Enemy Military Establishments

OIL TANK, HANGAR BLASTED

Imperial Naval Units, in their surprise attacks on Dutch Harbor on June 4 and 5, shot down 21 enemy aircraft and destroyed the major portions of the enemy military establishments there, the Imperial Headquarters announced Thursday afternoon on the basis of detailed reports received.

It will be recalled that the Imperial Headquarters in its first announcement on June 10 of the raids on Dutch Harbor stated that 14 enemy planes were shot down or destroyed, one large-size enemy transport sunk, while two groups of tanks of heavy oil and one large airplane hangar were bombed and set afire.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 3:30 p.m. Thursday follows:

"According to a detailed report of the surprise attacks on Dutch Harbor, previously announced, the Imperial Naval Units in the face of the stormy weather peculiar to that region effected courageous attacks on Dutch Harbor on June 4 and 5. In these operations, it has been confirmed the Japanese Units shot down 21 enemy planes and at the same time destroyed the major portions of important enemy military establishments."

The seething seas combined with misty rain and dense fog prevailing at the time of the dauntless attacks launched by the Imperial Naval Units kept defying their advance, according to Domei. Conquering the adverse conditions, however, the attacks were staged by the officers and men of Japan in an effort to carry death right into the enemy's most firmly entrenched base in the North Pacific.

Ten new fighter planes of P-40 type, pride of the United States Air Forces, were the first to challenge the attacking Japanese aircraft. Nothing daunted, our fighter planes greeted them and after a series of fierce aerial combat shot down all of them. Another group of eight enemy twin-motored flying boats of B-17 type and one super-heavy bomber, one heavy bomber and one large flying boat came to fight the Japanese. However, they too were shot down one by one.

In the meantime, Japanese bombers dropped bomb after bomb on important military establishments, including a great oil tank, which kept burning during the ensuing several days. One large hangar, too, was blasted.

Although such serious damage was dealt to the enemy, the Japanese losses consisted of only five planes.

RED FORCES SUFFER SERIOUS REVERSES

Soviets Dealt Hard Blows by Germans on Eastern Front And South of Ilmen

LUFTWAFFE ADDS TO FURY

British Effort to Pierce Axis Cordon in Libya Also Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, June 17.—Soviet attacks on the central sector of the Eastern Front have been repulsed, while south of Lake Ilmen, the Red troops suffered further reverses, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe, cooperating with land forces, inflicted telling blows on the enemy in the Lake Ilmen sector, the communique stated.

Enemy Losses Seen Huge

In the north, on the Arctic coast, 3,000 tons of enemy shipping were sunk in Jolonga harbor, it was said.

On the Libyan front, British attempts to break the Axis cordon west of Acroma were frustrated and over 6,000 British troops were taken prisoner in the battle for Ain el Gazala during the past few days, the announcement said.

During the campaign, 224 tanks, 35 guns and over 500 motor vehicles have been either destroyed or captured, the communique stated, while enemy positions in the el Adem sector were captured despite stubborn defense, the communique announced.

As already announced in a special war communique, the Luftwaffe, cooperating with Italian air and naval units, sank four cruisers and destroyers, two escort vessels and six merchantmen, totaling 56,000 tons between June 13 and 15, it was said.

An additional destroyer and eight merchantmen were struck by torpedoes during the encounter in the Mediterranean, the communique said, adding, six warships and six merchantmen were also badly damaged during the devastating attack on the British convoy.

33 British Planes Downed

A total of 33 British warplanes were shot down during the air battle, while 10 German machines failed to return to their bases, it was said.

In the Battle of Britain, three medium-sized enemy merchantmen were damaged off the English southern coast, while important objectives were bombed near Brighton and Portland in England, the communique stated.

Clash in N. Africa

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—A fierce battle between the mechanized forces of the Axis and the British is now raging in the Tobruk sector, in North Africa, as the mechanized forces under Colonel-General Erwin Rommel drive forward toward a strong fortified British fort, some 290 kilometers southeast of Tobruk, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation report intercepted here today.

Protected by field artillery and anti-tank guns, German troops are gathering in a sector between El Adem and Tobruk, the report said, adding that the German and Italian forces are now in a position to mass their mechanized forces at any point.

Meanwhile, a division of German and Italian forces has reached the British front lines at Ain el Gazala, the report said.

Uneasiness Is Expressed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 17.—Expressing uneasiness over the impending fate of Tobruk and the fighting in North Africa, the Yorkshire Post, quoting a Cairo dispatch yesterday, stated that the Axis forces under the command of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel are being effectively used in desert fighting.

SATO MEETS VISHINSKY

Ambassador and Soviet Vice-Foreign Commissar Confer

Domei

KUIBISHEV, June 17.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, this afternoon called on A. J. Vishinsky, Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar at the Foreign Office, and held conversations on current topics.

As a result of the conversations, Mr. Sato is expected to leave for Moscow by air today accompanied by three members of the Japanese Embassy staff.

Norwegian Vessel Sunk by U-Boat; U.S. Ship Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, June 17.—The 9,000-ton Norwegian freighter Afrique de Sud, chartered by Britain, has been torpedoed and sunk by an undisclosed submarine in the Atlantic Ocean, the German News Agency reported today from Stockholm.

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—The United States Navy Department has announced that a large-sized merchant ship has been sunk and another vessel heavily damaged off the Atlantic coast, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

CURTIN EMPHASIZES AUSTRALIA'S DANGER

Prime Minister Says Shipping Losses Due to Japanese Submarines Huge

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—In a stiff warning to the people of Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin, in a radio speech today referred to the surprise attack by Japanese submarines on Sydney and declared that Australia has been dealt a bitter blow by the submarine operations, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Australian ships are being sent to the bottom and the shipping losses exceed the shipbuilding capacity, he said.

Commenting on the relationship between the war in Europe and in East Asia, he declared that it is a vital question for the United Nations to maintain a strong Australia for the execution of the war.

The Australian Government today held a Southwestern Pacific military conference at Melbourne to examine the future operations in the Pacific area, according to a Reuter dispatch reaching here from Melbourne.

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, also attended the conference, the Reuter report added.

Acting as chairman, President Roosevelt today opened the Allied Pacific War Conference at the White House, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

After the conference, Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking special envoy to the United States, in a press interview issued a statement declaring that various problems concerning Chungking were discussed, but no definite conclusion was reached, the report said.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, after the conference, reportedly held discussions with army and navy leaders and military authorities.

AXIS SUBMARINES CAUSE LACK OF PAPER IN BRAZIL

800 Newspapers Face Closure If Supplies Fail to Arrive

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 16.—Brazil is now confronted with a serious paper shortage as a result of Axis submarine activities in the Caribbean Sea and along the United States coast, a Rio de Janeiro dispatch reaching here revealed today.

If more newsprint is not forthcoming from the United States and Canada, the dispatch said, Brazilian newspapers, numbering 800, will have to cease publication within two months.

Brazil annually imported 70,000 tons of newsprint, and a minimum of 4,000 tons a month is necessary for the newspapers, the report added.

FRENCH-CANADIANS REBEL

Anti-Government Riots Occur in Quebec

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—The Canadian Government now is greatly bewildered over a series of the anti-Government riots, which have broken out among the French-Canadians in Quebec Province, it was reported here today from Ottawa.

These French-Canadians reportedly are affiliated with a secret organization which is designed to disturb the country and are sheltering and employing deserters, and preventing the enrolment of fliers in the air forces.

RECONSTRUCTION MAKING HEADWAY IN CEBU ISLE

Loan Extended by Japanese Authorities Boosts Activities There

Domei

MANILA, June 18.—Due to the speedy progress of reconstruction activities, the Island of Cebu, the largest of the Visaya Islands in the Philippines, is steadily regaining its former prosperity, although the island was heavily damaged by the intense scorched-earth tactics carried out by the retreating American forces.

Reconstruction activities by the native population of Cebu were further spurred by a special reconstruction loan extended by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines.

A special committee recently was organized by the leading figures in Cebu, including the former Provincial Governors, under whose supervision an extensive reconstruction plan is being drafted.

KUNMING TURBULENT, LACKS NECESSITIES

Present Conditions Great Contrast to Time When Burma-Route Still Open

A lurid description of Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, which is now in the abyss of despondency and confusion as the result of the Japanese occupation of the Burma Road, was reported today by the Rangoon correspondent of the Yomiuri on the basis of information gleaned there.

While the Burma Road was in full operation with war supplies from Britain and America flowing to Chungking via Yunnan in a constant stream, the correspondent said, the population of Kunming, which totalled only 100,000 before the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China, increased to 400,000, while English became popular in addition to French, which had been the only foreign language spoken there.

The influx of merchants, officials and troops from various parts of China led also to the introduction of various dialects, including the Mandarin, Cantonese, Fukienese and Shanghai dialects, and gay night-life became a vogue in those good days.

Burma Victory Brings Change

A sudden change, however, came over Kunming as a sequel of the Japanese victory in Burma and the invasion of Yunnan Province, according to the correspondent who declared:

"The war-boom of Kunming disappeared overnight and was replaced by a wartorn atmosphere.

"Carloads of wounded soldiers were carried into the town in quick succession, followed by plodding soldiers in tattered uniforms.

"Hospitals in Kunming were overcrowded before long, while stocks of medical supplies, including alcohol and iodoform, ran out, with the result that a large number of wounded soldiers were left in the open to shift for themselves.

"And yet the Chungking military authorities requisitioned trucks, which formerly were used to carry wounded soldiers, for transporting war materials dumped at Paoshan Hsiangyun and Tali in the interior."

Fate of High Command

Describing the fate of the high command of the Chinese Army which was crushed in Burma by the Japanese Forces, the correspondent revealed that part of the Chinese high command fled to India with a handful of bodyguards, while another part, including the dejected General Lo Cho-ying, Commander-in-Chief, who reportedly arrived in Kunming by air from Burma, managed to find its way back to Kunming.

Meanwhile, antagonism, the correspondent reported, is mounting between Chungking's Central Army and the Yunnan Provincial Army, led by General Lung Yun, chairman of the Yunnan Government, so that General Lung now keeps himself inside his barricaded official residence and never goes out without being led by a pilot car which is armed with machine guns. The "Blueshirt Society," Chiang Kaishek's terroristic agents, is spying on General Lung's movements.

Starvation Faces Population

Turning to the confusion and hardships of Kunming citizens' the correspondent said, "Neither a single round of anti-aircraft ammunition, nor a drop of gasoline nor a single match finds its way into Kunming.

"One gallon of gasoline now is quoted at $100, while a quart and a half of rice, the Chinese staple food, exceeds $400. The majority of citizens cannot afford boiled rice regularly and eke out their existence on watery gruel as starvation stares them in the face."

Many suicide cases are reported from among the hard-pressed, despondent students at Kunming, said the correspondent, adding, all the intellectual classes in Yunnan Province maintain a gloomy view of the outcome of the war.

AMERICAN PEOPLE DEMAND TRUTH IN WAR RESULTS

People Sentenced to Long Prison Terms If Roosevelt's Policy Opposed

Special

STOCKHOLM.—Criticism of the news policy of Washington by American dailies and weeklies is growing sharper and more general, the Svenska Dagbladet reports from New York.

Critics declare that the American Government's news policy at present creates only general disquietude. The American public, they assert, are aware that they are being served colored news, and demand the truth, even though unfavorable.

At the same time the paper's correspondent reports that during the past few weeks many Americans in different parts of the United States have been sentenced to long prison and penitentiary terms for "defeatism," as the courts describe opposition against Roosevelt's policy.

Nevertheless, the correspondent declares, Congress is also showing signs of rebellion against Roosevelt's policy. Thus the House of Representatives rejected an appropriation of $75,000,000 for continuation of the voluntary labor service killing one of Roosevelt's pet projects.

Tojo Spurs People To Greater Savings

(Continued From Page 1)

minutes, manifesting their views on measures which will be necessary to make sure of attaining the goal of the 1942 savings mobilization drive.

After the meeting, those councilors who are leaders of the provincial organization of the rule aid body remained for an exchange of views on the way in which the society branches in the provinces can best aid the savings boost drive.

Fumio Goto, director general of the rule aid society and once Home Minister, made the opening address of the meeting, which, along with the addresses of the Premier and the Finance Minister, was broadcast to the nation.

The Premier spoke to the following effect:

"We are engaged in the biggest war in the world's history.

"The behavior of the people in this emergency time compels the admiration of us all. They are bearing with calm fortitude the trials of a life in a country prosecuting the world's biggest war. They are retrenching expenses, keeping down the cost of keeping house, and are seeing that not a single sen is used unnecessarily.

Home Patriotism Equal

"There is every bit of evidence that those at home are demonstrating as high an order of patriotism as is displayed by the officers and men at the front.

"The might of Japan, of which the outside world is in little doubt, and which is enabling the nation to conduct the War of Greater East Asia without damaging in the least the foundation of its economic life, is the result of a display of the spirit of sacrifice for the State on the part of the mass of people in the nation.

"I take great pleasure in saying that while the Imperial Forces are engaging in military operations on a greater scale than before, extending the results already unequalled in the world's history of warfare, the Empire on the other hand is making progress in the extension of the nation's industrial capacity and output, in the increase of the production of foodstuffs, and in other phases of the national effort of a constructive nature.

Special Effort Seen Needed

"The real fighting has yet to be done, as was repeatedly pointed out by the Government before. This confronts us with the necessity of making a special effort to increase the nation's economic power, already strong beyond the dreams of our foes, to permit us to meet easily the needs of not only national defense but also the extension of the nation's productivity and the development of resources of materials vital to the defense industries in occupied territories in the south.

"The Government has mapped out plans for the extension of industrial capacity and control of funds for the 1942-43 fiscal year.

These, in conjunction with others of like nature which have already been outlined to the nation must materialize if there is to be no hitch to the enforcement of the nation's basic policy. The people have a very large part to play in insuring the success of these plans. For one thing, they are called up to exercise greater economies and to add ¥3,000,000,000 to the savings in the nation during the current fiscal year.

"It is admitted that it is no easy matter to save such a stupendous sum in a single year. I but know enough of the nation to expect the people to make a successful effort to save during the current fiscal year the amount which is considered necessary to the realization of the object of Greater East Asia."

PAPER AND STEEL LACK ANTICIPATED IN AMERICA

111 Per Cent of Present Steel Capacity Needed for Urgent Requirements

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—A shortage of paper is foreseen by the American press for next fall when the electric current which has so far been used in the production of paper will be required by the new Canadian aluminum and chemical industries. From June 1 on, only one delivery of newspapers per day has been permitted in order to save rubber and gasoline.

To meet the most urgent requirements only, the United States would need 111 per cent of their present steel capacity: 67 per cent for the construction of ships, for army needs and for Lend-Lease deliveries to America's allies; 14 per cent for the most important industries, for equipment for farms and railroads; 12 per cent for new aluminum and synthetic rubber works; and 18 per cent for the production of preferentially treated goods. The unsatisfactory results of Morgenthau's plan of a voluntary subscription to war bonds have led to much bitter criticism.

Dividends of 10 big companies, compared with last year were cut down by 44 per cent on the average. Increase of taxes is given as the chief reason for it. For industry as a whole a drop of 20 to 25 per cent in dividends is expected, compared with the preceding year.

To Replace Lexington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—A large-type aircraft carrier now under construction at a certain dockyard in the eastern coast of the United States will be named the Lexington after the ill-fated carrier which recently fell victim before a terrific attack by Japanese naval aircraft, according to an announcement by the United States Navy Department, the United Press reported here today from Washington.

FEMININE LEADERS HOLD SHONAN MEET

Conference Begun by Women Of Japan and China for Mutual Understanding

Domei

SHONAN CITY, June 18.—The first of a series of round-table meetings between Japanese women and Chinese, Indian and Malay women to be held here under the auspices of the Japanese Army for better understanding and goodwill was held at the office of the Chinese Overseas Traders' Association from 3 p.m. on June 16.

Representing the Japanese were Miss Matsuyo Kasuga, head nurse of the Central Hospital of the Shonan Special Municipality; Miss Ayako Shiomi, announcer; Miss Yoshiko Miyako and five others from the Military Administration.

The Chinese women were represented by Mrs. Yin Pi-hsia, wife of Lin Wen-Ching, Chairman of the Chinese Overseas Traders' Association; Miss Lin Chiu-hsia, former school teacher, and four others.

In the course of the meeting, Miss Kasuga, emphasizing the important role to be played by women in the construction of Greater East Asia, stated that the Japanese women wish to cooperate with the women of China and other East Asiatic nations.

In reply, Mrs. Lin, on behalf of the Chinese women, stated that there are many things which the Chinese women have to learn from the Japanese women and that the Chinese women would cooperate with the Japanese women in the construction of a new Shonan.

The meeting was brought to a close at 5 p.m. the same day.

The next meeting of this kind will be held between Japanese women and Indian or Malay women. There are, besides nurses, more than 30 Japanese women working for the Military Administration, the Publicity Section of the Shonan Special Municipality and the Radio Broadcasting Station in Shonan.

RED AGENTS IN ARMY WORRY CANADA OFFICIALS

Montreal Reports Several Have Accompanied Troops to Foreign Countries

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 15.—In a recent issue of May 9, the New York Times pointed out the fact that, in Canada, the Communist party is doing its utmost to place its agents in every section of the army. The party has since succeeded to such an extent that official quarters in Montreal are said to have stated that several Communist agents have already accompanied Canadian troops to foreign countries.

The article concludes by stating that the director of the Canadian recruiting office stressed the gravity of the Communist problem and has announced that authorities in charge are on the look-out for any activities that might arise as a result of this recent program set up by the Communist party.

AUSTRALIA SHIFTS MEN TO WARTIME FACTORIES

30,000 Will Be Affected Under Sweeping Reform Program

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—The Australian Government yesterday announced that some 30,000 industrial workers will be shifted from private plants to wartime production in a sweeping reorganization of munitions production factories, according to a Melbourne dispatch by Reuters received here today.

Production in private factories is expected to be further curtailed as plans are being studied for the shifting of 5,300 male and female workers a month to war industries, the report said.

The Government already has ordered the rationalization and control of all industries not directly connected with wartime production, it was said.

Bank of Japan Signs Accord With Thailand

(Continued From Page 1)

come the center of the world's finance.

"This is the first time that Thailand on its direct negotiations with the Japanese Government and Bank of Japan will be extended loans, which will serve as the axis of the financial wheel in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Both Japan and Thailand as well as their peoples have cooperated not only in the battlefield, but in other domains of activity. The Japanese officials concerned have been negotiating with us with a true spirit of friendship and understanding, for which I extend my heartfelt respect. Thailand, in the future, will be glad to develop its own resources with confidence in financial, economic and other fields through Japan's financial aid. All this is for Thailand to share the joy of the last victory with Japan. In conclusion, I on behalf of the Thai people, shall express my sincere and profound respect to the Japanese people for the concrete manifestation of their friendship and cooperation."

Sovereign of Manchoukuo and People Express Enthusiasm Over Kabuki Art

Domei

HSINKING, June 18.—Upon witnessing the quintessence of the art of Japan's Kabuki drama in the performances of Kikugoro Onoye, veteran Kabuki actor who is on a felicitation tour of Manchoukuo in observance of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to express his pleasure and deep admiration at the spectacle.

The first felicitation performance of the group of Kabuki actors at Hsinking was held on June 7 under the joint auspices of the Celebration Committee and the Hsinking Municipality.

For the six following days, the theater was opened to the general public, which was so enthusiastic over the performances that although the single-class tickets cost ¥12 with a premium of ¥30, they were soon sold out and over 800 persons were turned back from the doors of the theater having capacity for 1,300 persons.

Moreover, Hsinking newspapers were unstinting in their praise and admiration of the artistic feats of the famous Kikugoro, which vividly indicated how Japanese art is appreciated by the people of Manchoukuo.

GERMAN AIR FORCE SUPREME IN EUROPE

Winter Lull Not Hampering Activity—Allies No Match in Aerial Combat

Special

BERLIN, June 17.—The activity of the air force in the European war theaters has become more lively again since the weather improved about March or so, states the Militaerische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News).

Many far-reaching expectations had been voiced by various quarters concerning air warfare in these spring months. It was believed that the proportion of strength of the opposing sides had considerably changed because the German Air Force was bound to have been considerably weakened during the fighting against the Soviet Union.

Were the losses of the German Air Force in the East actually particularly heavy? Anyone who believed to be able to arrive at this conclusion from the comparatively moderate fighting activities in mid winter and from the completely untrustworthy Soviet reports regarding German mass losses, was mistaken.

True, the uninterrupted employment since June last year of strong German air formations on the eastern front was bound to cause numerical losses of machines and crews. However, the German reserves and new aircraft supplied by the German industry probably sufficed to make up for these losses. For otherwise the fact could not be explained that Germany now as before enjoys complete freedom of action in aerial warfare on the eastern front.

Luftwaffe Always Ready

It cannot escape any careful observer that today the German air formations are standing in readiness again apparently in full strength and are in a position at the desired centers of gravity always to establish unambiguous air supremacy.

In passing judgment on the German fighting strength, one must not overlook either that the qualitative superiority of German material and German airmen continues to exist unchangedly as heretofore. This is clearly expressed in the Soviet losses of aircraft, which with great regularity are always about ten times as high as those of the German Air Force.

In this connection it is very interesting that the Soviets are obviously experiencing great difficulties in handling the Hurricane pursuit planes which have been supplied by Great Britain. These Hurricanes were chiefly employed on the Murmansk front. According to German opinion this must be explained by the fact that the Soviet airmen are used to more primitive machines and cannot master the complicated mechanism of the Hurricanes.

On the German home front, the spring brought again increasing fighting activity of the Royal Air Force. However, at the same time the German defensive strength on this front proved to be rather strong than weak and undoubtedly was not affected at all by the events in the East.

The German pursuit plane defense in particular now as hitherto proved qualitatively superior to the British daylight attacks on the Channel coast, and the newly employed Focke-Wulf pursuit plane seems even to have increased this superiority. The number of pursuit formations, which are available in the West likewise seem to be completely sufficient to halt any British air offensive.

Military Damage Small

With regard to the British night bombing attacks against Germany and the occupied territories, these have probably for propagandistic reasons been made to appear much greater than they actually were. The damage caused by British bombing attacks in Germany during the last months in several instances has undoubtedly been greater than formerly, but—and this is the decisive point—the military and war economic damages can never have been so great as to hamper in any way the preparations for the coming struggle.

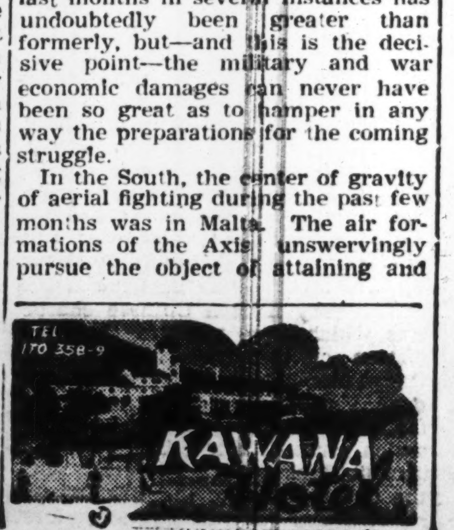
In the South, the center of gravity of aerial fighting during the past few months was in Malta. The air formations of the Axis unswervingly pursue the object of attaining and maintaining a complete aerial blockade of Malta.

The latter—as must be admitted—has been achieved in its essential points, for owing to the effects of the unintermittent attacks carried out by strong bomber formations the island has for some time already been given up as a base for British naval formations, and likewise for fighting and reconnaissance planes.

To all practical purposes only pursuit planes are now stationed in Malta. The fact that thanks to this, transports from Italy to North Africa are taking place without hinderance and losses, is well-known.

On the other hand, the aerial blockade of Malta has rendered it extremely difficult to send supplies to this base. The delivery of pursuit planes, for instance, in order to make up for losses sustained, seems to have frequently stopped altogether, for the island for weeks was completely denuded of any pursuit plane defense. Only recently, small formations of pursuit planes had apparently been brought up again, which, however, are being rapidly decimated in daily aerial combat.

Furthermore, it is very significant that the anti-aircraft defense, according to reports by German and Italian pilots, for a considerable time now, probably due to lack of ammunition, has been only weak. Destructions in Malta itself through the heavy bombing attacks must have reached catastrophic proportions, so that the British administration even toys with the idea of evacuating part of the population by air.



BOARD OF TOURISTS ORGANIZED IN SOUTH

More New Offices Opened—Foreign Hotels Under Japanese Management

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Board of Tourists Industry has abandoned its former policy of catering to the foreign tourists to obtain foreign currency and now is actively engaged in various undertakings in the southern regions in cooperation with the Japanese military authorities, reports Domei.

At present, the Board has headquarters in Peking, Shanghai, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok and Manila, and plans already are being carried out for the establishment of new offices in Shonan City, Batavia and other important cities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Members of the Japan Hotel Association already have been dispatched to the southern regions to take over the hotels formerly under the management of Americans, British and Dutch.

The Oriental Hotel in Bangkok has been taken over by the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, and in Shanghai, the famous Cathay Hotel and three other hotels now are under the management of the Kyoto Hotel, the Kanaya Hotel, the Central China Railway and the Toa Steamship Company.

In Hongkong, the Toa Hotel is being managed by the Marunouchi Kaikan, while the Hotel des Indies and 12 other hotels in the former Netherlands East Indies have been taken over by the Miyako Hotel, Mampei Hotel and the Marunouchi Kaikan.

Furthermore, the Board is planning the publication of a number of magazines written in English, French, German, Chinese, Malay, Thai and Annam to be sent to the southern regions.

CARANIUM
TABLETS

New Medicine for . . .
TUBERCULOSIS

CARANIUM Cures
The Following Diseases:

Lungenschwindsucht, Lungenspitzenkatarrh, Pleuritis, Peritonitis, Lungenbrand, Paragonimiasis, Karies, Asthma, Keuchhusten, Pneumonie, Bronchitis, Mandelbraune, Rachenkatarrh, Influenza, Diphtherie, etc.

¥1.20 for 150 Tablets
¥2.30 for 300 Tablets

Javato Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
No. 76, Kagomachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

MALAYA CONDITIONS IMPROVING RAPIDLY

Administrator Gives Cheery Factors on Peace and Prosperity of Area

Domei

SHONAN CITY, June 17.—Detailed study of actual conditions in Malaya and complete maintenance of peace and order there are being undertaken by Japanese military authorities, the Chief of the Japanese Administration in Malaya declared today in commenting on the present situation in Malaya.

Referring to the industrial problem in Malaya, the Japanese chief administrator stated that the main point of Malaya's industry should be placed in the production of rubber and tin, adding that various equipments for the production of rubber and tin should be speedily repaired and reconstructed.

Rubber Agency Organized

In connection with rubber, the Rubber Association has already been organized, he said.

Then, the Japanese military administrator touched on the financial problem in Malaya and stated that on the whole, steady progress is seen in Malaya's financial circles.

The Yokohama Specie Bank recently opened for business and various Chinese banks are gradually reopening their business.

Referring to the communications problem in Malaya, he said that the Japanese authorities are speedily repairing bridges and highways, while from June 1, a direct train service to Bangkok has been started.

In order to contribute to Malaya's transportation service, manufacturing of trucks is now under way, he added.

Most Schools Reopened

In regard to the educational problem in Malaya, the Japanese chief administrator stated that nearly all primary schools in Malaya have been reopened and the Japanese military authorities are also making efforts to improve the educational system.

He further said that a big training school for young men will be established in Shonan City in July, next year.

Concluding, he said that the Chinese merchants in Malaya are cooperating with the Japanese military authorities to boost the production of rubber and tin.

TO DRAFT EXILED NATIONALS

Last-Minute Attempt Made by Britain

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—As another last-minute attempt to replenish its army personnel, the British Government today submitted to the House of Commons a bill authorizing the Government to requisition nationals belonging to the exiled governments in London for military purposes, it was learned today.

The bill calls for the enlistment in the British army of the Belgians, Slovakians, Dutch, Greek, Norwegians, Polish and Jugoslavians residing in England who have not yet joined armies of their respective exiled Governments, the reports said.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel Ginza (57) 1565
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

ASO KANKO HOTEL

Im Aso—National-Park
Schönster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

Gandhi Is Prepared To Lead Free Rule

(Continued From Page 1)

in India be disbanded and ordered to leave India, simultaneously with the evacuation of India by British officials, industrialists and others.

It is also interesting to note that Mahatma Gandhi is vehemently and mordantly attacking the Allied idea of the federation of states. He declares that the United States and Britain have no right to talk of the freedom of mankind unless they wash their hands of the sordid crimes which they have hitherto committed against human rights. The Government of India will be able to negotiate with the federation of states on the Allied side only after all Englishmen have cleared out of India, he says.

Nehru United With Gandhi

Meanwhile, Pandit Nehru, Leader of the Congress Party, who had been holding a conference with Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Wardha regarding the question of expelling British influence from India, arrived at Bombay from Wardha today. On his arrival at Bombay, he made public the following view on the question of driving British influence out of India:

"I have concurred entirely with Mahatma Gandhi in the opinion of forcing British influence out of India. The withdrawal of Englishmen from India means the surrender of political power to the Indians. It is of urgent necessity that the British Government accept the independence of a unified India, for otherwise there cannot be true peace."

Leaders of the Congress Party have also indicated that as it is not likely that Englishmen will leave India voluntarily, some measures will have to be taken to force them out. They call upon all Indians in and out of India to discharge the duty devolving on them in this regard.

Anti-British Move Develops

In this connection, a New Delhi dispatch to the Neue Zuricher Zeitung reveals that a violent anti British movement has developed in the province of Sind in Western India, resulting in the frequent occurrence of riots and sabotages. The British authorities have consequently proclaimed the existence of an emergency situation.

The leader of a section of Mohammedans who started the movement has 6,000 well-trained soldiers under his command.

When he was arrested by the British authorities the other day, anti-British guerilla warfare broke out in many places in the province, with the result that many bridges have been destroyed and railway tracks disconnected in many places. In consequence, the British authorities have decided to take emergency measures in the province.

Fresh, Beautiful
FLOWERS
From Our Own
Nursery
The
Yokohama
Nursery
Company, Ltd.
Tokyo Yokohama
横濱植木株式會社

NEW POLICY HAILED BY THAI FINANCIERS

Use of Yen as Legal Reserve Shows Soundness of Japan's Economy

Domei

BANGKOK, June 17.—The announcement by the Thai Government yesterday that the Japanese yen currency may serve as legal reserve in Thailand has been most favorably received by financial circles here, and indicated the trust of independent nations in East Asia in the stability of the Japanese yen.

With Thailand's declartion of war against Britain and the United States, the pound and dollar naturally lost their value as legal reserve in the country, which was compelled to undergo fundamental financial reforms due to the change in the entire foreign policy.

Ever since then, Thailand has been pressed by the necessity of reestablishing its economic foundation to cope with the new situation in East Asia, and the step of recognizing the yen currency as legal reserve indicates that Thailand has completed its financial reorganization and is ready to march with Japan toward the goal of establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Koiso Reaches Keijo

General Kuniaki Koiso, newly-appointed Governor-General of Chosen, arrived at Keijo on Thursday. Immediately, General Koiso proceeded to the Chosen Shrine to report his assumption of office.

TAKARAZUKA
HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA, HYOGO-KEN

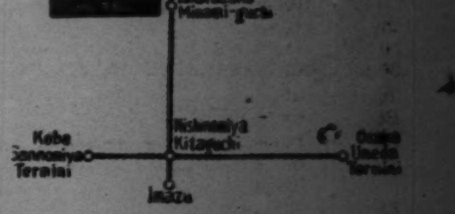
In front of Takarazuka-
Minamiguchi Station,
Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00	and up
Double	¥ 9.00	" "
Single with bath	¥ 8.00	" "
Double " "	¥12.00	" "

MEALS

Breakfast	¥1.00
Luncheon	¥2.50
Dinner	¥3.00



Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 2680
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 21

Notice!

Japan Times & Advertiser
TELEPHONE
DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA
and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly
be published for 1942

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address to

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

Last Name First Name Initial
....
Office phone ....
Home phone ....

Please print or typewrite

SUPPORT OF STATE'S TRADE PLANS URGED

Success Assured if Nation Offers Full Cooperation, Expert Says

A THREE-YEAR SCHEME

First Twelve Month Period Comprises One of Developing Resources

Commenting on Japan's trade plans for the current year, Mr. Ryushichi Nozaki, a well-known critic on economic affairs, has the following to say in an article in a recent issue of the Nikkan Kogyo:

"As stated by Premier Tojo in the recent session of the Imperial Diet, economic construction of Greater East Asia is to be started with efforts to meet the immediate demands for principal resources, thereby facilitating the execution of the war on hand and strengthening the foundation of an economic structure to secure the self-supply of nations in Greater East Asia. In accordance with our economic policy stated above, earnest efforts are being exercised in all quarters concerned to accelerate the exploitation of the economic resources in the Southern Regions and to secure the smooth circulation of necessities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In the same manner as after the capture of the Wuhan districts in the China Affair, Japan is now striving to execute plans for the economic construction of Greater East Asia while at the same time carrying on military operations at all war fronts.

With regard to foreign trade for the current year, the government says that efforts are to be exercised for the time being to secure the smooth circulation of all necessities between the various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and thus facilitate the execution of the war by meeting the immediate demands arising from the military operations. In the trade plans announced by the Government, importance is chiefly attached to the promotion of trade between our country and the Continent, and between our country and the Southern Regions. As for the promotion of trade between the Continent and the Southern Regions, we are not in a position to say anything definite until the policy of the Government is made public.

Great Progress Made

"Thus, in the plan of trade announced by the authorities, relations between our country and the Continent, and between our country and the Southern Regions only are taken into account. Nevertheless, the total amount of trade to be effected this year, according to the plan, is expected to come up to the same amount as realized in days prior to the outbreak of the China Affair. In 1936, our foreign trade amounted to ¥2,692,000,000 in exports, and ¥2,763,000,000 in imports making a total of ¥5,455,000,000. This figure, it must be noted, was inclusive of a large amount realized by our trade with third nations, which markets, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have been practically wiped off the slate. Therefore, it is very remarkable that we are now in a position to expect the same amount of trade to be realized during the current trade year. This may be regarded as a big stride taken by our country in foreign trade even if the rise in the prices of commodities is taken into consideration. Of course, we are required to observe the fact that some restrictions are to be placed on the articles for import this year. For instance, great importance is attached to iron, coal, salt for technical industries, cotton, wool, oil, grease, etc, from the Southern Regions. Therefore, it is hoped that Manchoukuo and China will do their utmost to amplify their own productive power in spite of the development of the trade between our country and the Southern Regions. For, the import of the staple products from the Southern Regions, in accordance with our plan of trade this year, is limited in kinds and quantity to the minimum in consideration of the demands in Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. This might be rather disappointing to persons of impetuous disposition, but, if they consider the fact that the Southern Regions have been placed under our control quite recently and that peace and order there have only just been restored, they will easily see that nothing better or greater can be expected at this juncture when military operations on a major scale are going on all over the extensive war zones.

Alterations Possible

"The characteristics of our foreign trade as made public by the authorities are, I think, subject to alterations as time goes on, though nothing definite can be said in this connection but wait for further announcement by the authorities concerned. Only, I think we can expect a smoother circulation of all necessities between the various parts in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. Meanwhile, it must be remembered that trade in the Co-Prosperity Sphere must pass three stages of development before we find it in full swing."

In its first stage of development, our efforts will be exercised to meet immediate wants only with reference to our progress in military operations. In its second stage of development, our efforts will be aimed at the promotion of the productive power in all regions concerned. And in its third, or final stage of development, our efforts will be exercised in order to satisfy the demands on the part of the people at large.

"This, however, does not necessarily mean that Japan's plan of trade for the current year is aimed at merely satisfying immediate needs for next year at the promotion of the productive power in all regions under our influence, and for the year after next at the satisfaction of the public demand. For any plan like this in wartime is subject to alterations due to the development of military operations.

"On the whole, however, it may be said that our foreign trade in the near future will develop via various stages as stated above. In other words, this year we may not expect the import of various articles required for the expansion of our productive power. Those articles will come next year perhaps, but all people here must endure some inconvenience in minor affairs of their daily life, in the same manner as at present.

"In the year after next, we shall find everything satisfactory. However, we shall be going too far if we underestimate the value and merits of the articles coming from the Southern Regions this year.

"In conclusion, I wish to express the hope that the entire nation will cooperate with the Government in its trade plan for I feel that if utmost efforts are exerted this year, the realization of the second and third stages of the scheme will become greatly facilitated."

Japanese Cars for Co-Prosperity Sphere

With her automobile industry remarkably enhanced from the viewpoint of quality and capacity of production thanks to the untiring efforts of the experts concerned, Japan no longer covets any more supplies of American-made cars and trucks. And greeting a new dawn of traffic prosperity along the network of highways extending over the vast areas in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, our automobile manufacturing factories are now deluged with large orders for new vehicles. The photo shows a long row of new cars fresh from workshops.

NEW WAY TO MAKE COBALT DISCOVERED

Years of Painstaking Research Finally Crowned With Success

As a result of painstaking research work covering many years, the Japan Cobalt Mining Company has succeeded in discovering a most rational method of producing cobalt oxide which is essential for the manufacture of synthetic oil by Fisher's method, reports the Nikkan Kogyo, which adds that thanks to the strenuous efforts exercised by Engineers Goro Ohashi and Yasuo Okahashi, the company has succeeded in industrializing the difficult process.

As is well known, the supply of ores for cobalt is very scarce and especially the supply in Japan has been rather insufficient. Moreover, the ores produced here contain various impurities such as nickel, copper, arsenic, antimony, etc., and are therefore unsuitable for the manufacture of pure cobalt by the old method.

The chemical and technical difficulties in this connection, however, have been practically overcome by the discovery of this new method of manufacture by the two engineers, which, it is expected, will greatly facilitate the development of the synthetic oil industry in this country.

The new method is divided into three stages as follows:

1. Pulverized ores are mixed with magnesium nitrate, heated in the air from 600 degrees to 1,000 degrees C., then moistened by means of sulphuric acid, and finally heated again from 100 degrees to a few hundred degrees Centigrade.
2. The mixture is next washed in hot water. Calcium carbonate is added and the solution stirred. The sulphuric acid is neutralized and all impurities settle. Thus, a solution of nickel and cobaltic acid of sulphate is obtained.
3. A small quantity of carbonate of soda mixed with another chemical is then added and this causes the pure oxide cobalt in the solution to settle. The sediment is then heated between 500 degrees C. and 1,000 degrees C.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.0	— .40
N.Y.K., new short-term	96.1	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.1	— .50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.20	Same

OFFICIAL ORE PRICE NOT TO BE BOOSTED

Interested Parties Exploring For Effective Means to Up Production

Increase in the supply of ores urgently required in wartime is to be effected, not by raising the official prices but by lowering the cost of production, in accordance with the policy of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

In order to meet the steady increase of demands for some ores of vital importance, the authorities in collaboration with all civilian organizations concerned are making various preparations to redouble their activities beginning July 1.

There has been a steady increase in the cost of production due to miscellaneous difficulties accompanying the supply of labor and raw materials and the maintenance of Japan's transportation system always in full swing, and this, combined with insufficient search for fine ores in some quarters, is affecting the quality of ores produced. In view of this, some parties concerned are stressing that it is necessary to raise the official prices for such ores as iron, copper, lead, zinc, etc.

The authorities of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, however, are of the opinion that the increase in the supply of these ores, as a rule, must be secured through reduction in the cost of production. In accordance with the policy of the authorities, the Mining Coordination Association and other interested parties, in close cooperation with the Welfare Ministry and others, are now exploring for the most effective measure to realize an improvement of transportation, concentration of efforts on the production of fine ores, and other matters essential for an increase of production. They will finish all necessary preparations by the end of this month and start their activities on the new plan of production from July 1.

In case it turns out to be impossible, after all, to secure an ample supply of these ores at the present prices, the authorities concerned may reconsider the question of a change in the official prices after consultation with the opinion of the Mining Coordination Association, etc.

Pool System for Bauxite

Proper distribution of Malayan bauxite among various parties here is under careful investigation in connection with the adjustment of its price by a pool system, stated the Nikkan Kogyo on Tuesday. Maintenance of the required supply of Malayan bauxite to the Showa Electric Industry Company, Ltd, (Showa Denko), in view of its long experience in the field, is deemed indispensable for the healthy development of this important industry here. The efforts of all parties concerned are now aimed at the removal of some technical difficulties of minor importance which are confronting them concerning the adjustment of prices by the pool system and the proper distribution of the raw material among the parties concerned.

BIG PROGRESS MADE IN WORK IN MALAYA

Rapid Reconstruction Seen Under Guidance of Japanese Administration

(Continued From Yesterday)

"Approximately 9[illegible] per cent of the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula eat rice for the staple food, but this cereal is grown on a rather small scale in the Peninsula due to the fact that rice is plentifully imported from the neighboring countries, such as Thailand and French Indo-China. However there is more than ample room for increased production of rice in the Peninsula through improvement of the irrigation system and application of fertilizers.

"With regard to the money market and currency situation, in view of the necessity of developing natural resources as speedily as possible, the Japanese Military Administration arranged for banks to reopen, as a result of which the Southern Development Bank has already established its branch office in Shonan City, while the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan have also opened offices in the city, in addition to which five Chinese banks are operating with the assistance of the Japanese contemporaries and the Military Administration. It may be noted in this connection that Chinese bankers who used to be anti-Japanese agents prior to the war, are now fully cooperating with the Japanese in the reconstruction of Malay Peninsula.

"At present, Japanese military scrips and Straits Settlements dollars are in circulation. In Shonan Island there has been a currency inflationary tendency, fanned by the war boom immediately before the outbreak of the war, and for this reason the Japanese authorities are now following the policy of withdrawing the Straits Settlements dollar as much as possible in order to prevent adverse economic inflation.

"The Shonan Special Municipality, meanwhile, has placed a ceiling on the prices of daily necessities and is controlling supplies with a view to stabilizing the livelihood of the citizens and owing to this sound policy the Japanese Military scrips are being enthusiastically supported by the inhabitants.

"Considering the fact that in the future Shonan Island will become one of the most important key communication points in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the repairing of the former Keppel Harbor is now being rushed. Repair work at the three docks is also making rapid progress under the able guidance of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

"The land transportation facilities in Malay Peninsula are fairly well developed for a colony, especially the truck roads which run in all directions. There is one overland railway which traverses the entire Peninsula, and trains are now following a regular schedule. Repairs to the main roads have already been completed. Marine transportation is also thriving.

"In this manner, Malay Peninsula, which had been the center of century-old British aggression of East Asia, has now liquidated its dependence on Britain both materially and spiritually. On the other hand, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese Military Administration, satisfactory and rapid progress is being made toward perfect government of the Peninsula and the swift development of its natural resources. Within the very short period of three months since the fall of Singapore, reconstruction work has already passed the stage of foundation laying and the building program is now in full swing."

(Concluded)

Bill Clearings

June 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	218,795	178,938
Balance	41,841	13,724

SENTIMENT SLACKENS ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

No Revival Expected for Few Days Yet—Short-term Section Is Calm

Reflecting the dull atmosphere that pervaded the floor Wednesday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a sequential sagging of bullish sentiment yesterday. It is suspected that the mounting volume of dealings constitutes a source of apprehension for the bulls' camp and that it will be a few more days yet before there is any revival, as was the case at the beginning of this month.

In the long-term section, Shinkosho Iron Works rose by ¥1.00, its new ¥0.60; Electric Industrial by ¥1.20, and Toyo High Pressure, new, by ¥1.10, whereas Cotton Spinnings and those which scored considerable gains last week generally reacted by reason of the continuous liquidation of longs.

The short-term section remained as calm as it was Wednesday but for slight slips sustained by N.Y.K., old and new, whereas the spot market was consistently firm due to the keen look-out of the bulls who are ever ready to jump at promising issues on a fair relapse. Dai-Nippon Mechanic Industrial, for instance, stepped up by ¥2.80, its new by ¥1.00, and Airplane Material Works by ¥1.20.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Stock, new ¥136.00, N.Y.K. ¥110.50, its new ¥96.10, Kanebo ¥152.70, its new ¥98.10, and Teikoku Rayon ¥88.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50) ..	66.5	d1.0	67.0	67.4
Do. new (25)	37.9	d .4	38.1	38.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)				155.4
Do new (25)	98.3	d1.3		99.7
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	88.2		88.5	88.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.6	d .4	47.8	48.0
Toyo Rayon new (50)			69.9	70.1

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)		d .7	111.8	112.0
Do. new (37½) ...	96.5	d .4	96.9	98.0
O. S. K. (50)	99.5		98.0	98.8
Ishikawajima S B (50)	85.6	d .5	85.9	87.1
Do. new (25)	57.3	d .3	57.5	57.9
Uraga Dock (50)	98.0	d .5	98.1	97.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.6	d1.0	86.6	86.6
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7			76.8

Third Section

Kotobuki Heavy Ind	65.7	d .4	65.4	66.9
Japan Automobile Ind	73.7	d .9	74.0	74.6
Ikegai Automobile Ind	66.5	d .1	67.0	67.6
Toyo Ball Bearing			89.2	89.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5% ..	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.30
Second 5%	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
First 4% ..	103.10	203.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	136.2	136.3	136.0	136.0
N. Y. K. old	110.6	110.7	110.5	110.5
N. Y. K. new	96.3	96.5	96.1	96.1
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.8	153.8	152.7	152.7
Do. new	98.3	98.3	98.2	98.1
Teikoku Rayon n	88.1	88.1	87.9	88.0
Osaka Stock, new	74.0	74.0	73.9	73.9
Japan Steel Tube	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.4
Japan Oil	87.5	87.5	87.1	87.4
S. M. Railway	71.0			71.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	86.7	86.2	86.1	86.1
Hitachi Works	75.8	75.9	75.6	75.9
Japan Mining	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.2
Manchurian Ind.	57.0	57.0	56.8	56.8

SUPPLY OF SOYA BEANS FROM MANCHOU SMOOTH

Has Already Topped 70 Per Cent of Scheduled Total Shipment for 1942

Indicating smooth transportation between Japan and Manchoukuo, the supply of soya beans and bean cakes has progressed without hitch in the first five months of this year, according to well informed quarters, reports Domei.

The supply of soya beans and bean cakes from Manchoukuo to Japan during the first five months, January to May, has already topped 70 per cent of the scheduled total supply for 1942 with the possibility that the total supply will be completed by the end of September.

The purchase of farm products by the Manchoukuoan Government has made smooth progress in the first five months, indicative of the cooperation of the farmers with the Government's agricultural policy.

MEDICINES FOR SOUTH

Plans Made by Warm-Hearted Toyama Druggists

In view of the very favorable reaction which was aroused among the people in French Indo-China and Thailand to the shipment of medicines last fall from Japan to these territories, plans are being considered among drug-manufacturers in Toyama, noted medicine manufacturing center in Japan, to ship their products to various areas in the South under the control of the Japanese Forces.

It is learned that the plan is actuated, not from any business viewpoint, but by the warm-hearted consideration of the drug-makers for the inhabitants of the Japanese occupied areas, who do not have sufficient medical supplies.

Concrete measures to send the medicines are expected to be formulated after the forthcoming inaugural meeting of the projected Greater East Asia medicine manufacturing company which is aimed to coordinate and control the drug-makers in Toyama Prefecture.

Following the dispatch of investigators to the Southern areas, propaganda activities for the Japanese medicines will likely be made by means of traveling sales-shops on trucks.

Northern Pacific Leads World in Output Of All Varieties of Fish, Asserts Expert

Alluding to the inexhaustible hauls of the finny tribe in northern Pacific waters, Masao Sogawa, fishery expert of the Maritime Products Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry gave an outline of the fishing industry, in an interview with the Asahi.

Mr. Sogawa said in substance:

"It is really the northern Pacific that heads the output of fishes in the world. No other fishing ground in the world yields as much in one haul in one stretch of water. Of all the varieties of fish caught in the northern Pacific, salmon and trout stand first in the volume of hauls.

The world production of tinned salmon and trout annually is estimated at approximately 1,000,000,000 tins, and that those caught along the coasts of Alaska, British Columbia (Canada), Oregon, Washington and California aggregate 700,000,000 tins, or approximately 70 per cent of the world production. Above all, the fishing center of salmon and trout is found along the coasts of north Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, especially Bristol Bay, for these fishes are locally tinned to the extent of approximately 200,000,000 pieces every year, with more than 5,000 workmen being sent annually to these areas to work in the canneries which dot the coasts of Alaska and Canada.

Fishermen Get Busy

"Grown up in the sea, salmon comes up rivers in the spawning season, and it is at this time that fishermen get busy to haul the swarms. It is an amusing sight to see fishing carried on in such a simple manner, the large swarms of fish being readily caught in nets, as though a throng of visitors were swallowed up by a hall.

"By sending streams of any clothing adrift from the upper reaches of a river, one may be able to greet the magnificent sight of salmon forcing up the stream in immense swarms of hundreds of thousands, only to end up fatally in the fishing nets.

"Of all the salmon-fishing rivers in the north Pacific, Fraser River in British Columbia tops the list. This river is known as the cradle of the salmon industry in north Pacific waters. It is all the more interesting to learn that Japanese immigrants in the United States were the first to start fishing activities in this river. In later years, however, the Japanese were shut out from the fishing industry in this neighborhood due to self-protective steps resorted to by the American authorities.

Then the Japanese extended their fishing grounds to the offing of the local shores, and this proved singularly successful. But the selfish Americans could not long stand the large hauls continuously made by the Japanese along the coast line. With the flimsy excuse that there was a gradual fall in the volume of salmon thriving in the region, they went about setting American fishermen's unions against the Japanese till the latter were totally denied facilities of transportation to bring back the hauls of fish from the sea. Thus it was that the Japanese fishermen voluntarily withdrew their activities from these areas for good.

"It must be remembered, however, that Japan is gifted with another stretch of abundant fishing resources off Kamchatka, where our fishermen have for many years been engaged in the fishing of a large variety of fishes like codfish, soles, flatfish, crabs, herring as well as salmon and trout, and where these fishes are annually tinned in huge quantities.

Treaty Nullified by Japan

"As regards the catch of sea-otter and fur seal in the Northern waters, it will be recalled a treaty for protecting these sea-animals was concluded among four countries, namely, Japan, the United States, Russia and Canada, toward the end of the Meiji Era. This treaty, however, was nullified by Japan, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. But, it is most likely that the sea-otter and fur-seal industries will take big strides in the future, now that Japan has seen the establishment of companies designed to focus their efforts for the marked development of the industries.

"It is an established fact that the waters around the Aleutian Islands are feared by aviators and sailors as very dangerous to approach. But, this very risky area of waters is a paradise for fishes for various reasons. Therefore, numerous species of fishes thrive exceedingly well there. Furthermore, not merely fishes, but also seaweeds of various descriptions grow luxuriantly in these waters.

"Accordingly, it can be easily imagined how much the United States is worried and consternated over the increasing menace befalling the maritime treasure house. For it is most likely that the possible loss of this area abundant in marine products, will have very unfavorable effects upon the vital problem of food-stuffs of the country, particularly for military use.

"Furthermore, Britain will also be affected most adversely by the control of these waters by Japan. Britain consumes more fish than Japan. But, the Atlantic can supply no fish. This is why Britain imported annually some 70,000,000 tins of salmon from Canada and more than 50,000,000 tins from the United States in the pre-war days. What will become of Britain in the event of the total stoppage of tinned fish supplies can well be imagined."

MANCHOUKUO POWER SETUP SHOWING GREAT PROGRESS

Electric Generation and Distribution in Manchoukuo to Come Under One Head

Unification and rationalization of the electric power generation and distribution system in Manchoukuo is making fast progress, according to an article in the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun.

The article goes on as follows:

"Hydroelectric power generation in Manchoukuo has been placed under State control, whereas coal power electric generation and distribution of power has been unified under the control of the private managed Manchoukuo Electric Industry Company. The partial completion of two large hydroelectric power plants now under construction in Manchoukuo which are shortly to start generating electric power is now regarded as an opportunity to give new consideration to the question of unifying the generation and consumption of electricity.

Projects in Hand

"Three projects are reportedly receiving the attention of the Manchoukuo Department of Economic affairs at present.

"The first plan would provide that following the completion of the new hydraulic power stations all electric power would be supplied to consumers through the Manchoukuo Electric Industry Company.

"Under the second plan, the operation of the new power plants following their completion would be entrusted to the Manchoukuo Electric Industry Company.

"In the third project it is planned to unite all hydraulic and coal power electric generation business under the administration of the Manchoukuo Electric Industry Company.

"Each of the three plans aims at the unification of the power distribution under one administration, while a tendency is observed to achieve this unification under the control of the Manchoukuo Electric Industry Company. At any rate it is expected that a concrete policy will very soon be decided upon, and that thus the electric power control will be greatly strengthened and developed in Manchoukuo."

May Bill Clearings Up

Reflecting the dominant bullish sentiment in the market, the total bill clearings in Japan during May aggregated 3,715,203 bills, valued at ¥14,144,172,000, which represents an increase of 339,489 bills and ¥2,327,470,000 as compared with the April transactions, according to a survey by the Tokyo Clearing House, reports Domei.

PRODUCTION OF RAMIE UP

Increase of 73,000 Kan Over 1941 Production Estimated

The domestic production of ramie for this year is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at 831,000 kan, representing an increase of about 73,000 kan as compared with the 1941 production, Domei reported Wednesday.

The Ministry reported that the total area of ramie fields throughout the country as of May 20, this year, aggregated 5,771 chobu, a gain of 121 chobu over the corresponding figures in 1941.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .. ¥ 80,300,000

CHAIRMAN:
Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES:
in
Tokyo, Tsurumi, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act,

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Osaka; Kyoto; Nagoya; Fukuoka.

ORGAN TO PROMOTE EXPORT OF TEXTILES

Exhibitions of Filature Goods Slated to Be Held of Manufactures for South

In view of the important role Japanese cellulose goods are expected to play in the trade between the southern regions and this country, all centers of our textile industry have been busying themselves in preparation for the new situation, and establishment of the Kyoeiken Yushutsu Shinkokai, or the Association for Promotion of Exports to the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and other organizations of a similar nature, are under consideration, says the Miyako in Wednesday's issue.

These organizations will be under the guidance of either the local administrative authorities or the commercial or industrial bodies concerned. Thus, the healthy development of our trade with the southern regions in the future is dependent on the success of the various parties responsible for the production of export articles suitable for those regions.

After a deliberative investigation of all matters concerned, the Association for Promotion of Japanese Silk and Rayon for Export has decided to hold exhibitions of filature goods for southern regions in different centers of our textile industry, after consultation with all interested parties. After the exhibitions closes on November 15 next, the association will open a show of selected goods in Tokyo, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of high quality textiles.

After the exhibit in Tokyo is concluded, those goods that are selected for the excellence of their qualities will be exhibited at several trade centers in the southern regions. Favorable results are expected from these efforts.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Bangkok
Batavia
Bandoeng
Berlin
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Changchiakow
Chefoo
Dairen
Fengtien
Hamburg
Hankow
Hanoi
Harbin
Hoihow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Hsinking
Ipoh
Karachi
Kobe
Kotabharu
Kuala-Lumpur
London
Los Angeles
Malacca
Manila
Moji
Nagoya
Nagasaki
Nanking
New York
Osaka
Otaru
Paris
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
Saigon
San Francisco
Seattle
Semarang
Serenban
Shanghai
Shonan
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsingtao
Yingkow

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

For particulars apply to the Managers.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer; .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1942

Without Ships

In such a war as this present war is turning out to be, the decision will not hinge only on spectacular battles. More likely the final outcome will be influenced by the more fundamental factors of supply and transportation. In such a connection, most significant is the announcement of the German High Command recently concerning the shipping losses inflicted upon Britain and the United States by the German forces.

According to the latest German announcement, during the month of May, the German forces sank 170 British and American vessels, aggregating 824,000 tons. Of this appalling number, submarines accounted for 140 ships aggregating 767,400 tons, while aircraft disposed of the remainder.

The magnitude of the German achievement can be seen by comparing the results for the month of May with the results secured in previous months. During the year 1940, the German submarine arm secured its best record in June and August when it sank 488,000 tons and 503,000 tons of enemy shipping respectively. The best months in 1941 were May with 479,000 tons and September with 525,000 tons. But this year, the Germans sank 584,000 tons in March and 538,000 tons in April, and now in the month of May reached the new high record of 767,400 tons.

Not only has the German record been remarkable with respect to the tonnage of enemy ships sunk; the record has been even more impressive with respect to the scope and range of the German submarines' activities. Early in February, German submarines made their appearance in American waters, and since then the undersea attack has been carried on continuously in the waters of the Western Hemisphere. At first it was in the region between Boston and Cape Hatteras that the German submarines were most in evidence; then they appeared most prominently in the Caribbean. Finally with the advent of May, the German submarines showed their audacity by actually going up the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi river and sinking enemy ships right within the inland waters of Canada and the United States.

How effective these attacks have been can be seen from the fact that the British Government, which used to publish statistics of its losses, has now adopted a policy of strict secrecy. It is known, however, that the United States and Britain have together lost more than 10,000,000 tons of shipping since the outbreak of the present war. Britain has succeeded in building 5,000,000 tons of new ships, but the shipbuilding program in the United States is just getting under way and the results as yet are negligible. As usual, the Americans have a magnificent paper plan calling for the construction of 22,000,000 tons by the end of 1943. But how far from realization the American plan is can be judged from the fact that by the end of 1939 the Americans had actually produced only 342,000 tons; by the end of 1940, 634,000 tons; and by the end of 1941, 1,088,000 tons. So far this year, even after drastically curtailing their schedule, they have succeeded in building only about half of what their schedule calls for.

The American shipbuilding is apparently not only deficient in quantity but deficient in quality as well. Instead of ships of 10,000 tons with a speed of 18 knots which the original plans called for, the Americans are now producing only inferior ships of 7,500 tons with a speed of only 11 knots. Technical difficulties of producing engines of sufficient horsepower for the larger and faster ships seem to be the reason.

These facts lead to the conclusion that no matter now hard the Allies try, they cannot build enough ships to overcome the losses which are being inflicted on them by the German submarines, to say nothing of the activities of the German air arm and of the activities of the Japanese and the Italians. The Axis Powers are sinking Allied ships faster than the Allies can build them.

Without ships, no matter how many planes and guns and tanks the United States may build, they will never reach the field of battle. Without ships, no matter how many millions of men the United States may place under arms, they will never be able to form a second front in Europe. Without ships, no matter what the American propagandists may say, the United States will never be able to launch an offensive in the Pacific. Without ships, the Allied cause is utterly hopeless. And the Axis Powers are effectively seeing to it that the Allies remain without ships.

The Thai-Burma Railway

News comes from the South that Thailand and Burma will soon be connected by a railway. A stretch of 350 kilometers between Bangkok and Moulmein, hitherto considered impassable because of the malarial jungles and the precipitous Shan Mountains, is to be bridged to link together the railway systems of the two countries.

The need for this railway connection has long been obvious. The governments of both Thailand and Burma have possessed paper plans for this project for some time, but the practical difficulties in the way of actually undertaking the construction had apparently caused the plans to be indefinitely postponed. In addition to the jungles and the mountains are other formidable obstacles, such as the fact that the country abounds in giant ants an inch long, leeches as thick as a man's finger, and lizards as large as a man which would provide an unwelcome reception to any construction force which dared penetrate that region. Furthermore there are no native inhabitants in this inhospitable region from among whom a labor supply could be recruited.

Despite these obstacles, it is reported that Japanese engineers have already conducted two preliminary surveys in this area and have reported that the railway project, although difficult, is perfectly feasible. With such encouragement, and relying on the Japanese technical assistance which has now become available to them, the Thai and Burmese authorities have now swung into action. Surveyors and building materials are already on the way, and construction work is to begin in earnest as soon as the rainy season ends in September. Hundreds of elephants, especially trained for railway work, will be used for the task.

Japanese railway experts, to aid in this work, are reported to have completed plans for constructing large dormitories to house the laborers, and fully equipped modern hospitals are to follow the rails as they are pushed into the jungles. Despite all the difficulties, it is expected that one year will suffice to finish the task.

This spectacular and romantic tale of pioneering in the jungle is only one of the countless examples of progress and construction which are taking shape throughout the regions of the South. Wherever the Japanese Forces have driven out the blight of the Anglo-Dutch-American exploiters, a new life is springing into existence. The British have long boasted of their civilizing mission in Asia and Africa—"the white man's burden"—but their activities have been confined to exploiting the native inhabitants while nothing was done to develop the colonial countries on a sound constructive basis.

Now that the blight of colonial exploitation has been removed, however, these regions are waking up to an era of real progress and prosperity. The railway from Thailand to Burma is a sample of what can be done when the Thailanders and the Burmese and the Japanese get together for their own mutual welfare. Asia for the Asiatics and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are not pompous empty phrases. When Asiatics work together for their own development, Asia will see an era of happiness and prosperity of which this one railway is but a small but auspicious harbinger.

A Year Ago Today

June 19, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Mahatma Gandhi, leader of India's nationalistic movement and advocate of passive resistance against Britain, in an interview with correspondents declared that "deep down in me, there is a feeling that the struggle will become progressively more fierce." The Indian leader's statement was interpreted to mean that civil disobedience would be encouraged by him and that it might become intensified.

* * *

The Japan Times and Advertiser's editorial saw indirect pressure on Japan in the American asset-freezing order applying to German and Italian holdings in the United States. "In much of its tradings with the Axis States and with many countries where Germany and Italy had political influence and financial power, Japan made settlements in dollar exchange. For instance, if sales of Japan's normal exports were made to Europe, Japan received drafts on the buyers' dollar deposits in America and this helped economy in Japan as international trade with a liquid exchange helps every country. With the deposits of buyers tied up, other means of settlement of merchandising will have to be devised." However, the editorial added that the Japanese Government will continue to act in its best interests and in conformity with its obligations under the Tripartite Pact and directed by its own particular policy of developing a sphere of co-prosperity.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IN 19TH CENTURY UNPARALLELED

Tokugawa Nariaki Conceived Idea of Firing Gun From Undersea Craft During This Period

(Japanese Science Series)
V

Natural history in Japan developed into a formal branch of the sciences with the introduction of the Dutch language into the country and by the leading efforts of Udakawa Kakuan, Ito Keisuke and Inuma Yokusai.

Like Kakuan, Ito Keisuke was an ardent advocate of studying natural history from a purely native standpoint. In 1829 (12th year of Bunsei) he produced his "Taisei Honso Meiso," a comment on the Swedish botanist Carl von Linne's "Elements of Botany" containing the latter's famous classification of plants. Another of his worthy contributions to his branch of science in Japan was the botanical exhibition which he sponsored with Mizutani Yoshisaburo in 1835 (6th year of Tempo). He temporaririly branched off into physics and chemistry with his Mamposho Garasuhen, a scientific treatment of glass, but returned again to natural history for the remainder of his valuable career which he climaxed by penning "Nihon Sanbutsushi," a classification of native plants, in 1876 (9th year of Meiji).

Unlike most scientists of the age, Inuma Yokusai did not delve into all the known sciences of the day. He was content to make the most of his efforts in medicine and an avocation of natural history. His most monumental classification of 2,000 varieties of plants and trees, which still remains the classic reference of modern botanists in Japan. Until Yokusai was 50 years old he remained the most popular doctor and teacher of Ogaki village, in Mino Province (Gifu Prefecture), but the following 20 years were given to science.

Apart from his contributions to botany he proved a tremendous asset to zoologic students of Japan with his "Nansei Kinpu," a record of tropical fungi in six volumes; "Nansei Kaiso-zusetsu," diagrammatic accounts of tropical fishes; "Zufu Chukikaibu," an illustrated volume on shelled insects and "Zusetsu Gyofu," an illustrated classification of fishes. As a priceless treasure of his nation, 1,368 botanical illustrations by Yokusai are preserved in the Tokyo Science Museum, at Ueno Park.

Sugita Seikei

Born in the thriving city of Yedo in 1817, Sugita Seikei revealed an early aptitude for western sciences and earned a fair share of scientific honors before he reached his 30th birthday. He began to study medicine and the Dutch language under Tsuboi Seiken at the age of 20 in 1836 (6th year of Tempo) and four years later received appointment as the director of an observatory. In 1844 (1st year of Koka) he was summoned to the Shogun's castle with Udagawa Kakuan and Shinagawa Baison to translate an official note from the king of the Netherlands. On November 3rd of the following year Seikei's father passed away and the young scholar was designated to succeed him as the Shogun's personal physician.

About 1860 (1st year of Tempo) Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States became fairly insistent and aggressive in their attempts to pry open the closed ports of Japan. The "black ships" of these western powers were arriving at Hokkaido, Shimoda and Ryukyu which forced the Shogun to order a hasty translation of western texts on "artillery and military tactics. Although Seikei and Udagawa Kakuan bore the brunt of the undertaking, Sugita Rikkei, Seikei's father, Takeuchi Gencho, Mizukuri Gampo and Shinagawa Baison rendered noble assistance.

Despite the emergency many court officials at this time were lackadaisical which sent disgusted Seikei into retirement in 1852 (5th year of Kaei). However, this proved fortunate for the nation as it provided Seikei a respite to write his "Hojutsu Kummo," containing facts on gunnery. Essentially Seikei was a doctor, but first and foremost his patriotic ardor compelled him to warn his people of the importance of national defense and so he followed his initial effort with the 17-volume "Gunyo Kasenko," under a joint authorship with Mizukuri Gampo.

Although Keisuke abandoned his profession in the interest of his new self-appointed task he continued to write about medicine including "Saisei Sampo," literally three methods on curing ailments; "Saisei Biko," also notes on curative methods of "Chokyokkyo Ryakusetsu," his brief explanation of the stethoscope.

Patriot-Scientist

Nakano Choei also proved a patriot before a professional scientist and sacrificed his life in order to give vent to his convictions. By contributing his "Igen Suyo," on the significance of the origin of medicine in 1832 (3rd year of Tempo) he acquainted Japan with western physiology. This was followed by other important works in the same vein including his "Kyukei Sampo," and the well known discourse on the nature of dreams "Yume Monogatari."

Choei was arrested for violating the "translation law" in 1839 (10th year of Tempo), but immediately escaped and began to write about military sciences under an assumed name until 1850 (3rd year of Kaei) when he was recaptured by the authorities and he committed suicide.

Among other figures of the period, and there were many, who added much to the medical science were Mizukuri Kobo, Ito Genboku, Adachi Chokei, Narabayashi Soken, Kagami Bunken, Tsuboi Seiken, Hayashi Dokai, Ishizaka Kudo, Mori Risshi, Shibata Ryokai, Matsumoto Ryojun and Kurimoto Jo-un.

Taki Motokata was a member of the progressive scholars of his period who were advocating a middle course between the Dutch and Chinese systems of science. Guided by such precepts he introduced his "Yakuji Tsugi," an explanation of the curative method of medicine, in 1839 (10th year of Tempo) and at the order of the Shogunate authored his "Ishinho," literally a doctor's attitude or approach to medicine, in 1854 (1st year of Ansei).

Stethoscope Made

In 1837 (8th year of Tempo) he bared Kako's system of surgery in his ten volume work "Yoka Hiroku." Revealing inventive genius as well he simultaneously devised a stethoscope and a system of ventral massage to correct liver and spleen disorders. Gencho's invention preceded the arrival of the stethoscope into Japan 1848 (1st year of Kaei) by fully ten years.

Exhibiting originality in other fields he elaborated on the methods of innoculation and vaccination in the 14-volume "Naika Hiroku" and "Shuto Katsujin-Juzenben." In obstetrics he joined the pioneering efforts of Oku Ressai, the inventor of artificial respiration, Mizuhara Sansetsu, Funabiki Taku-un and Hiruda Kensen, the originator of the Hiruda obstetrical system.

As Western Powers vehemently demanded access into Japanese ports and foreign contacts increased, feverish native interest developed in the Western teachings. But another sidelight to the rapid arrivals of "black ships" were the erection of coastal guns, production of cannons and explosives as well as rising flood of military commentaries.

Before the flint gun had been invented in the west, Japan's Kume Tsuken had already created the repeating flint rifle. This was followed by his creation of a sort of metal cartridge and finally his crude gun which was invented to fire the new bullets in 1841 (12th year of Tempo).

Percussion Cap Invented

About this time Kichizo Tsunezo, a doctor by profession succeeded in manufacturing a percussion cap by obtaining some alcohol, gun-powder and mercury which coincided with a similar invention in the Netherlands in 1842 (13th year of Tempo). Unfortunately the inventor was accidentally killed by an explosion the following year, while attempting to perfect his brilliant idea, free of foreign innovations.

As a worthy successor of Tsunezo, Hatai Keisuke of Shinano Province, of the present Nagano Prefecture, perfected the actual cartridge-loading rifle in 1835 (6th year of Kaei). Despite Sakuma Shozan's urgent appeal for the adoption of the native arms the Shogunate's officials expressed little confidence in them. In due time Keisuke and his invention were evidently forgotten as the Shogunate placed large orders for Western rifles some 10 years later. Keisuke later added the invention of the pistol to his achievements, but it was of little avail in view of the Shogunate's blind respect for western armaments. Other signal results in this field were contributed by Noda Heizaemon and Murai Tajima, the originator of portable artillery.

Idea of Submarine

The leader of the Mito clan Tokugawa Nariaki revealed early appreciation for the need to strengthen national defense and among numerous measures published a strategy of firing a gun from sub-surface craft. Though extremely elementary, the idea was in essence a brainchild of the present-day submarine. If several successive generations had taken Nariaki's idea and even improved earlier schemes for aircraft Japan might reasonably have given birth to the world's first airplane and submarine by the Yedo period.

The achievements of the Satsuma leader Lord Shimazu Nariakira ranged in almost every known scientific field of the day. He began to experiment with photography (daguerrotype) in 1848 (1st year of Kaei) and pioneered in other channels by inaugurating various chemical enterprises; building manufacturing and refining plants and producing instruments for chemical research, chemical goods, glass wares, gun cotton and electric cells.

If on a smaller scale, at least the scientific interest of other clans was no less fervent. The Saga clan erected large-scale forges in Nagasaki, forerunners of the present iron foundries while even supervising the manufacture of telephonic devices and construction of large vessels.

Creative Minds

Among the luminaries of the inventive field which have already been innumerated Sakuma Shozan and Nakahara Yusuke deserve mention as creative minds of national merit. Shozan, the pride of Shinano province (Nagano prefecture) and the son of a fortune teller was primarily of political fame but he earned equal reknown as an artillery expert and scientist. In 1842 after he had advanced into the thirties, Shozan ended his formal studies to engage actively in research. But there were ancient minds in the high offices and the authorities refused his request for an ample chemical laboratory.

Shozan was involved in a plot of two of his pupils to sail abroad on an American war vessel but was released after five months of arrest to do penance at home. It kept him in his province and provided the opportunity which he utilized for nine years to make prolific researches in glass, rifle construction and photography and to record the results for public acquaintance. About this time he devised small silk and copper coils and dickered with electricity while in 1858 (5th year of Ansei) he invented the permanent magnet, applying it to the seismometer and created the Daniell cell, a non-polarizing battery. His greatest fame however, rests with his invention of an induction coil apparatus used in the treatment of cholera cases, about 1860 (1st year of Man-en).

In this era of great theoretical disputes there were many who viewed interest in the Western languages and sciences as simply blind reverance and intoxicated worship of foreign nations and Japan paid a price of further scientific knowledge when Shozan was felled by the blades of anti-foreign factionists on July 11, 1864 (1st year of Ganji) at the age of 54.

Nakahara Yusuke was an early favorite of Lord Shimazu Nariakira, of the Satsuma clan. He was commissioned to pursue researches in photography and glass manufacture while he ultimately became one of the country's foremost experts in shipbuilding, gas works, gunnery and the munitions industry.

Ground Mine Invented

Yusuke astonished his superiors and colleagues in 1861 (1st year of Bunkyu) by inventing the ground mine and was later responsible for the origination of a mining apparatus. While working under express orders from Lord Nariakira, Yusuke gained visible results in telegraphy and in 1854 (1st year of Ansei) he laid the first telegraph lines in the Lord's palace compounds as well as supervising the actual transmission of messages through that service.

Later in this eventful year, the Kagoshima hero of science died at a field hospital at Nagaoka, of Echigo Province (Niigata Prefecture) while serving with the Government forces. If Shozan and Yasuke had lived a trifle longer it is not difficult to imagine that the shape of things to come in the Empire would have been quite different.

Steam Locomotive

In the invention and development of the telegraph Yasusuke was not alone as it was Terashima Munenori who aided him in laying the first lines within Lord Nariakira's castle grounds. Meanwhile Ishiguro Kanji of the Saga clan also added independent development to telegraphy.

The first model of a steam locomotive was brought to Japan in 1853 (6th year of Kaei) by Admiral Putiatine while it is said that Perry presented a model train to the Shogunate when the Commodore first arrived here. With the spread of such news, leading Japanese scientists of the period began to construct original steam engines of their own without consulting the Western models.

Block printing is said to have been practiced by the Chinese as early as 50 B.C. (Han Dynasty) and it was introduced into Japan with the influx of Buddhism from the continent about 552 A.D. However, the modern moveable-type printing, originated by Johannes Guttenburg in 1450, was not introduced here until 1921 (10th year of Taisho) and them it could not readily be adapted to Japanese types.

It is said that O'ori Keisuke used lead types, which were manufactured by an anonymous Japanese inventor, to publish his work on fort construction in 1860 (1st year of Manen). But the history of Japanese metal types is still older as Shiba Kokan originated the copper sheet in 1783 (3rd year of Temmei) while his pupil Nagata Zenkichi developed lithography in 1802 (2nd year of Kyowa) to have it perfected later by a Shimoda photographer, Shimooka Renjo.

Afeer 1854 (1st year of Manei) political clashes rose in intensity as factions advocating and opposing the exclusion of foreigners resorted to extreme measures. As the years rolled on, through the periods of Man-en, Bunkyu, and up to Ganji (1864) violence increased with much display of bloodshed and amidst this scene the Shogunate's power rapidly declined.

Although the various clans were arguing among themselves with respect to a national policy to suit their respective theories the scientists perceived and worked with a broader objective in view. The latter concentrated their attention on the menace from without and dedicating their lives to the cause of national defense strove to derive the maximum of scientific benefits for Japan with their combined skill and genius. The construction of the reverberatory furnace, iron founderies and steam powered vessels were only a part of this devoted service.

It is often claimed that Japan owes all her cultural and scientific developments since the Meiji Restoration to the West, and many quarters even in this country accept that erroneous assumption. But historical records prove beyond doubt that Japan had established, of her own creative skill and material resources, a firm foundation for her remarkable modern growth before the penetration of Western influences into her borders.

An Equivalent Term

Radical: Literally one who is dissatisfied with conditions and wants to go to the root of the evils in building sounder foundations; but loosely applied to anyone who advocates deep-seated reform, especially politico-economic changes.

* * *

Moron: Pronounced mo-ron with the accent on the first syllable. It is from the Greek for "dull, foolish," and is applied to those of arrested mental development. The word came into general use during the World War in connection with the intelligence tests given to the soldiers.

FIELD MARSHAL YASUTAKA OKU—MAN OF STRENGTH AND COURAGE

General Had Complete Mastery of Technique of Modern Warfare to Which He Added His Unerring Judgment

Eight silent figures resting quiety upon eight spirited horses sat watching the angry, churning clouds. Before them stretched miles of open, fast darkening farm lands, while below them on the verdant slopes of Mount Myogi, ancient trees swished ominously against the reckless wind.

With only momentary warning, the storm broke. As though the gods in a sudden burst of fiery passion whipped the heavens in tempestuous wrath, the storm unleashed its fury.

The leader suddenly raised his arm, and signaling the others to follow, wheeled in one easy motion his proud, impatient mount. Against the blinding torrent of rain sped the rider and the horse, now clearly defined against a transient flash of sheet lightning, now but an indistinct blur against an indistinct foreground.

Behind him, the others spurred their restless mounts, straining every nerve, every muscle to overtake their fast disappearing leader. The distance slowly widened, and only one, a slight lad not yet out of his teens, clung desperately to the vague form of his master. This was the lad, Tamejiro, who in later life became Field Marshal Yasutaka Oku, expert horseman and officer, and this was his master and lord, Tadayoshi Ogasawara of the Kyushu clan, master horseman.

Thus the two sped, into the storm, into the wind and the rain. Thus, lost to the others, they sped—two silent figures.

Greatest Horseman

Of a sudden there arose a furious blast of wind, so violent in force that it carried away with it Lord Ogasawara's tight fitting headgear. As the Lord reigned his horse, he was met by the young lad, who, apprehending his master's predicament, offered him his humble headpiece, while he himself jumped down into the slime and mud to rescue the fallen one. And once against they sped through the storm across the endless miles.

The years slowly passed, and from the lad, Tamejiro, he became Field Marshal Oku, a quiet, reticent man, a man of few words. Surrounded in his youth by men excelling in horsemanship, reared in an equestrian atmosphere, the Field Marshal became one of the greatest horsemen in the army. It was of this man that the Emperor Meiji once said, "Of all the officers in Tokyo, none excels Oku in horsemanship."

An army man, the field's Marshal's life was a series of wars and battles. Inherently analytical in mind, there was no greater tactician or strategist than he during the Meiji era. Clear and scientifically minded, he completely mastered the technique of modern warfare, adding to it his unerring judgment and keen discernment.

Battle of Saga

It was during the Battle of Saga in 1874 that the Field Marshal received an extremely severe wound in his left breast. In the vague, misty haze of semi-consciousness he heard faint, distant voices weighing the advisability of mercifully ending his life that enemy forces might not take him prisoner. In the floating, blissful light-headedness he new that pity overruled their practical decision, knew in a lethargic indifference that careful hands laid him gently in a network basket, that these same hands bore him painstakingly through ceaseless, persistent fire. Mercifully, then, oblivion enveloped him. It was only after medical treatment, slip-shod as it was in those days, had saved his life that he learned the two who had compassionately tried to bear him back to safety had been killed enroute, and that he himself had lain unattended until others had found him, unconscious.

Following his recovery, he left immediately for Formosa under General Tsugumichi Saigo, stern, unsmiling, iron-willed. Rumored among his men that laughter had never passed his lips, the General Saigo, even upon this expedition, remained curt and unyielding. Observing the gloomy, unhappy countenance of his fellow officers and men, Field Marshal Oku vanished one afternoon, and later returned, bringing with him four or five bloody, decapitated heads of Formosan aborigines. Throwing these down before the General, he exclaimed,

"How about these, General Saigo?"

Taken by surprise at the presentation of these unexpected "trophies," the General suddenly burst into loud laughter.

Russo-Japanese War

Years passed and with it many wars—the Battle of Kumamoto Jimpuren, the Seinan War, the Sinc-Japanese War—and suddenly in 1904 Japan had declared war against mighty Russia—a war which resulted from the unjust three power treaty intervention, forcing Japan to return to China the Liaotung Peninsula, which she had claimed as the spoils of the Sino-Japanese War. Embittered at the unfairness of the demad, more than bitter when Russia, one of the three powers, immediately took over the Peninsula under a 99 year lease, Japan finally swore to retake, at any cost, the disputed territory, and entrusted to Field Marshal Oku this grave task.

On April 25, at Chinnampo on the lower reaches of the Daido River of Korea, the Marshal with his troops awaited the arrival of the enemy—a wait which proved but vain, for the Russian forces failed to appear.

Finally, with Endaio as their destination, the Imperial Forces left Chinnampo on May third, aboard 25 transports, escorted by 10 small and large sized warships of Admiral Togo's fleet. Through mirror like, calm seas, they slowly, steadily pushed on toward their destination.

Aware that the enemy knew of this launch, the Imperial troops expected picked enemy troops to encounter them at Endaio. Great was their surprise when they found that only a handful of scattered enemy sentinels had been sent and that these had already been virtually annihilated by the fighting corps under Rear-Admiral Hosoya.

Drive Against Chinchow

Landing without casualty here, the troops concentrated on their drive against Chinchow, strongly buttressed by the famous Nanshan, an invulnerable, enemy stronghold. Situated at the tip of the narrow Liaotung Peninsula, Chinchow possessed the most up-to-date and semi-permanent fortifications.

The night before the actual drive against Chinchow the Field Marshal sought to move his headquarters to that position from whence he could command a clear view of the enemy's move. Once again storm threatened the skies, and broke with vehemence. As he pushed on through the heavy downpour with 15 of his cavalrymen, he noticed suddenly before him in the darkness a queer, eery light slowly approaching him. As it flickered gradually nearer, he realized that it was the opalescent glow from a paper lantern, swinging from someone's hand.

From the darkness, a voice suddenly called,

"Are you from the Army Commander's Unit?"

"Yes, and you?"

"Commander of the First Division."

These were the words exchanged between Field Marshal Oku and His Imperial Highness Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, then making an inspection tour on the front lines. Reporting to His Imperial Highness his plans for action already mapped out, the Field Marshal continued on his way.

Nanshan Attack

Dawn of the following day saw the drive against Nanshan, impregnable, invulnerable. Seriously handicapped by infinitely inferior field guns, the troops fought desperately, valiantly. Here, too, they encountered for the first time the deadly machine-gun, spitting six hundred potential deaths a minute. Fiercely, incessantly the battle raged through the long morning, through the hot summer day, into the cool of the evening.

The end of the day saw the Japanese troops seriously deficient in ammunition, grimly short of men. Realizing the disadvantage of continuing the attack, the Army Staff officers suggested to the quiet Field Marshal the advisability of temporarily discontinuing their attack.

The Field Marshal, never once heard to raise his voice, never once seen in anger, suddenly roared:

"Fool! Where is your Yamato spirit?"

Like scintillating electricity, the scorn behind the biting words lashed the weakening hearts of the officers and men. In blind fury they once again attacked, and in one short hour had driven through the enemy lines, annihilating those forces, occupying the impregnable Nanshan.

In the summer of 1906, following the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, General Kodama, Chief of the General Staff, passed quietly away, leaving an important vacancy. Many were the recommendations that General Nogi should be appointed to that post, but to these suggestions the Emperor Meiji quietly answered,

"I have something else for Nogi to do," and to the vacancy he appointed Field Marshal Oku. A capable man, he qualified in every respect for that position left by able General Kodama.

When the great Emperor Meiji passed quietly on to happier lands, General Nogi and his wife simply, unostentatiously, offered their lives that they might bear him humble company into the Great Unknown.

To the death of his friend and colleague, General Nogi, Field Marshal Oku paid silent tribute, and in sorrow which could find no solace in tears, he silently vowed:

"In loyalty you have no equal. Even as you have died for your country and your Emperor, so shall I live that I might serve mine."

In the Periodicals

Toyo Keizai, No. 2,025 dated June 13, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Keizai Shimpo-Sha, Tokyo, Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Problem of Financial Adjustment, Japan's Present Diplomacy, New Phase of Currency System in Central China, Shortage of Tin in U.S. and Its Counter-Measures, Brazil's Anti-Axis Attitude, Establishment of Financial Control Association and Future Problem, Expanding Japan-Manchoukuo's Flax Industry, and Technical Instructions for the Increase of Foodstuffs.

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 23, No. 24 dated June 13, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Chungking's Power declines, Foreign Trade Plan and Fund Control Plan, Change of Wartime Price Policy, Direction of Coordinated Price Policy, Various Problems of Shipbuilding Plan, Establishment of New Financial Structure in North China, Agony of British and American Wartime Finances, and Mexico's Attitude Toward Participation in War.